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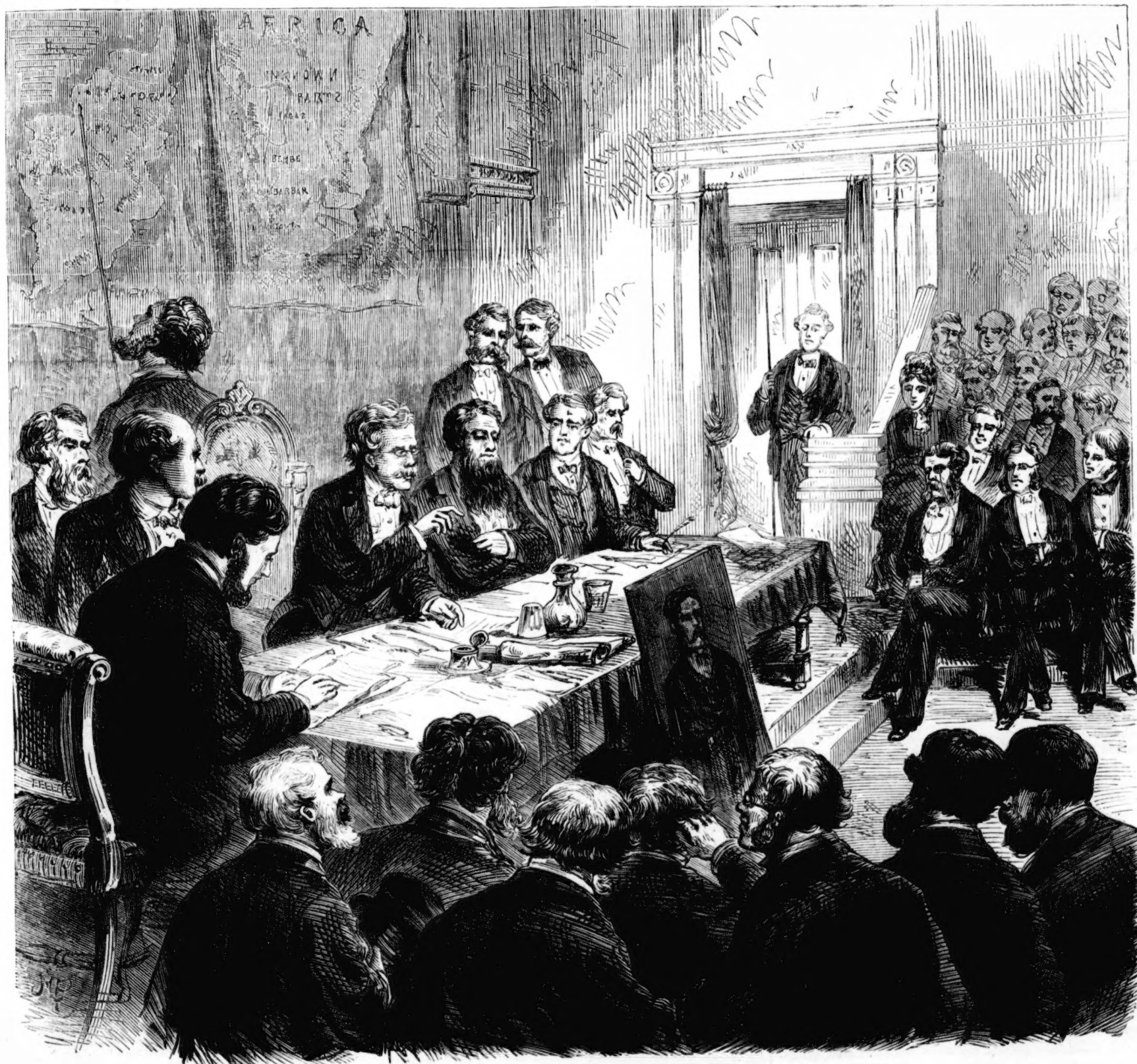
PRICE 3D.

OFFICIAL CENSORSHIP.

PERHAPS no class of men have so much reason to pray for deliverance from their friends as Cabinet Ministers, and Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe must for some days past have been especially sensible of their need of salvation from over-officious allies or would-be allies. For the last fortnight there have been current in London statements to the effect that the Lord Chamberlain, or his subordinates, acting on instructions from "persons high in office," had rigorously struck out of the pantomimes all allusions to politics and politicians, particularly to the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and great was the indignation expressed at this unwarrantable interference, and valuable the political capital made out of it by Conservative journals. For our own part, the act alleged seemed to us so

supremely silly and ridiculous—so utterly unmeaning—that we could not believe the statements to be true, and waited for explanation. Why should Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe—for these were the Ministers said to be concerned—shrink from a pantomime sarcasm which not one in ten of the audience could hear, and not one in a hundred could understand or appreciate, when writers in opposition newspapers, platform and postprandial orators, occupants of pulpits, and shining lights in debating clubs and pot-house parliaments, were all free to criticise and condemn their conduct to any possible extent and with any degree of severity of language? And it seems we were so far right. No such instructions as those alleged had been given; Ministers were not so thin-skinned as they were said to be; Clown and Pantaloon not such dangerous personages

as they were thought. But it was true that political allusions had been excised from the pantomimes, though Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe knew nothing about it, and probably cared as little. For the very reasons, however, that pantomimic political allusions are harmless, and must be deemed so by members of the Government and others against whom they are levelled, the excision of such allusions was alike uncalled for and ridiculous. But as these excisions were made by an officer of the Lord Chamberlain, and, as he alleges, in accordance with rules adopted in times very different from our own, the questions arise, Why should the Lord Chamberlain's censorship of the stage be retained? and, if retained, why should it be conducted upon a system that necessarily brings it and all concerned into ridicule? "Persons high in office" having suffered from Mr. Donne's



DR. LIVINGSTONE: MEETING OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY AT BURLINGTON HOUSE,



injudicious—or, at least, red-tapish—exercise of his functions, it is to be hoped that said "persons" will forthwith take into consideration the propriety of abolishing him and his office, as effete and unsuited to the age we live in; or, if total disestablishment be deemed too strong a measure, then to so modify and define his duties as to save him and all concerned from becoming the laughing-stocks of society.

While on this question of censorship, we may recall another recent occurrence in which official meddling, if not so absurd, was much more mischievous and objectionable. Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago there was a strike of post-office telegraph operators in several of the chief provincial cities of the kingdom. The merits of that strike we are not now going to discuss; but a certain thing was done during its progress against which we wish to enter our most emphatic protest. A telegram in reference to the strike was sent from Manchester to the *Daily News*; it had, of course, to pass through the post office, and Mr. Scudamore took upon himself either to suppress it altogether or to delay its transmission—we forget just now which—because, as he alleged, it contained misrepresentations of facts. Now, we hold that this was a thing which neither Mr. Scudamore nor any other official had a right to do. That telegram, whether its statements were true or false, was the property of the parties to whom it was addressed; the post-office officials had nothing whatever to do with it except to deliver it as directed; and their conduct in tampering with the intelligence intrusted to them for transmission was not only in the highest presumptuous and reprehensible but positively illegal, seeing that the Act of Parliament which placed the telegraphs in the hands of Government distinctly prohibits any use whatever being made by the officers of the department of the information intrusted to them in the performance of their duties. Mr. Scudamore is an able public officer, and has done the State some service; but no amount of ability and no degree of usefulness can justify his conduct in this matter or warrant his setting up his private judgment as the test of what messages shall be sent along the wires, or what intelligence shall or shall not be given to the public. Wonderfully little has been said about this affair by our daily contemporaries, some of whom might have been better engaged in vindicating the common rights of the press and the public against so flagrant a piece of official presumption than in getting into ecstasies of indignation over apocryphal Treasury orders touching the censorship of the pantomimes. At any rate, whatever may be, or have been, the practice as regards censorship of the stage, censorship of telegrams cannot be tolerated; and we hope some member of Parliament will call attention to this matter at an early period of the approaching Session.

THE PRIESTHOOD AND EDUCATION.

THERE is probably no theme of controversy so universal just now as that in which the relation of the sacerdotal order to education is involved. Here in England we have the battle of Denominationalism versus Secularism going on in every school board in the kingdom. In Ireland the Roman Catholic clergy, especially the hierarchy, are making a desperate effort to upset the mixed system of education now in existence, and to secure the control of the national schools for themselves—in other words, to introduce denominationalism in Ireland as it has been introduced, unfortunately, in England. In France the clergy are setting themselves determinedly to oppose the educational reforms proposed by M. Jules Simon, solely because those reforms remove the control of the schools from their hands. In Germany and Austria the same contest is going on, the Infaliblists and Non-Infaliblists—the adherents of the Pope and of Dr. Dollinger—being engaged in a struggle for the power to influence the instruction to be given to the young. And everywhere this feature is apparent: that the sacerdotal order shows itself content—yea, eager—to perpetuate ignorance rather than let education be freed from its grasp.

M. Jules Simon proposes that school attendance shall be compulsory, and that the national schools shall be placed under the supervision of the State, instead of that of the Church, as they have been heretofore; and the clergy raise a cry that compulsory education is tyranny. In Germany the bishops and clergy who accept the dictation of Rome can no longer impose whatever conditions they please on the school-masters, as they were wont to do in the Catholic parts of Fatherland, the civil power in Bavaria and elsewhere having asserted its right to protect the consciences of those who decline to swallow everything that emanates from the Vatican. Prince Bismarck, in support of the local Governments, threatens to make education entirely independent of the clergy, and to compel attendance at school nevertheless; and the German Ultramontanes immediately discover that to be intolerable, when they cannot rule, which they held to be perfection while they did. In Ireland the Popish Bishops howl against what they denounce as "godless education"—meaning all the time priestless education, and assuming that what is priestless must be godless. In England we have everywhere the parson and his adherents striving might and main to keep the national schools in their own hands, and so retain the power of teaching their special denominational tenets while accepting the money of the whole community for the support of the schools. From all this, these conclusions are inevitable: that priestcraft everywhere dreads intellectual light that is not coloured by passing through a special sectarian medium; that intelligence and priestcraft are incompatible with each other;

and that the priesthood know them to be so. We are not surprised at this: we knew it all before; but we muse that the sacerdotal should be so simple as to make such plain confession of the weakness of the positions they occupy, and of the meagre degree of faith they have themselves in the dogmas they teach. And we muse, further, that men like Lord Derby should be unable to perceive that, having practically established denominational education in England, it is impossible to resist, consistently, its establishment in Ireland. We agree with his Lordship that it is not desirable to yield the control of the national schools to the priests in Ireland; but, to be logical, the noble Lord should aid in withdrawing the control of the national schools from the parsons in England. Sauce for the Popish goose should be sauce for the Protestant gander.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening, the chair was taken by Sir Bartle Frere, in the absence of Sir Henry Rawlinson from indisposition. Before the ordinary business of the meeting was commenced the president said the Fellows might like to hear a few words in explanation of the action taken by the council since the last meeting with regard to the search for Dr. Livingstone. The society would recollect that it was more than two years and a half ago since anything had been received in the shape of a written communication from Dr. Livingstone, who at that time described himself in very great want of everything which was necessary to enable him to travel successfully, without any of those appliances which were the medium of circulation in Africa; and so in want of the common necessities of a traveller's life that he had to borrow two sheets of paper, on one of which he had written the official despatch to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and on the other a letter to a private friend begging him to communicate to his family the intelligence of his progress, which he had not the means of communicating to them in any other way. It would be recollected that means had been taken to forward to him the supplies of which he stood in need by the means previously found to be most effective, he not having then gone beyond the reach of ordinary trade communications from Zanzibar. But a very untoward change had then come over the relations of the tribes intervening between the traveller and Zanzibar. Wars and disturbances occurred, which, without affecting him personally, so far as was known, had prevented the supplies reaching him, and that was supposed to be his present position. It might be asked what sort of evidence was there that he was still alive? On that point, it might be said, more certainly than was usual in affairs of this life, that no news was good news. There had been various rumours at different times about his being now at this place and now at that, all describing him as following out the great plan which, so far as was known, he had laid down for himself on leaving this country. That purpose was not to follow out any particular river or route or to open up any single line of trade; but to discover the boundaries of the great Nile basin, to ascertain whether it was 10 deg. or 12 deg. south of the equator, and to bring to some point all those various truths which had been elicited by the labours of his predecessors and fellow-workers in the great task of investigating the truth with regard to the interior of Africa. So far as he could be traced, he had been defining the limits of the Nile basin, and was now at some central point awaiting the supplies which could alone enable him to go further. So far as positive evidence went, it was fair to suppose he was now in the interior of Africa, with some remains of health and strength. They might be sure, if he was still alive, his spirit was still unbroken, and that his hopes were still bent on that great object of his life, but that he was absolutely without the means of moving. Though without the means, two years and a half ago, of recording his labours, without quinine to relieve the burning fevers of that part of the country, and without the supplies which would enable him to move, or even to live, where he was—in anything like the state in which alone a civilised man could exist for any purpose in those countries—he might still live on as the natives lived. That being the state of the case, the council had felt that an effort must be made to succour him; and the question was, how was it practicable to forward him supplies? He would remind them that there was no obstacle to an Englishman travelling, in the same character as Livingstone had gone, any distance in the interior of Africa, and reaching the great traveller who had gone before. These were briefly the facts which had induced that society to act in the way they had. The time was not sufficient since the notice had been sent out to enable the council to know what might be the general feeling either of the public or of the distant Fellows of the society; but there were some facts to show that the call had not fallen upon unwilling ears, and a satisfactory response had already been received to the appeal for subscriptions. It was no very small sum that was needed; but nothing was required that could not be easily bought by those who were on the spot, like Dr. Kirke at Zanzibar, who was an old and tried friend of Dr. Livingstone, so as to be ready when the expedition arrived. The reason for immediate action was that a steamer was about to proceed, by way of the Suez Canal, direct to Zanzibar; and if the expedition sailed by that vessel they might reach there in time to go up the country immediately, if everything was prepared for them; so that the only difficulty that remained was to provide the pecuniary means and to select the men. With regard to the selection of the person to take charge of the expedition, the council had that day resolved to appoint a sub-committee to consider the applications from forty volunteers who had already come forward. He need not tell them that in a matter of that kind one volunteer was worth two pressed men, and they would select the best man they could find. With regard to the pecuniary question, they were aware the council proposed to grant £500, Sir Powell Buxton offered £200, Lady Franklin had sent £50, with a promise that if that was not sufficient she would double her subscription. Mr. Webb, a tried friend of Dr. Livingstone, had sent £50; Mr. Young (a merchant prince of Glasgow) had sent a laconic note that £100 or £500, whichever might be necessary, was at their service; and great numbers who had sent smaller sums had stated their willingness, if necessary, to double their subscriptions. Before leaving the subject he would refer to a suggestion that the release of Dr. Livingstone might be left to Sir Samuel Baker. Rumours had been circulated that Sir Samuel Baker had been prevented from advancing by unexpected difficulties. Though he believed from the latest information from Egypt that no greater obstacles existed to Sir Samuel Baker's progress than would be removed by the arrival of supplies, which had been sent to him from Khartoum, according to the latest accounts he was still 700 miles from where it was hoped Dr. Livingstone had reached. Everyone who knew what African travelling was would concur that it would never do to leave Dr. Livingstone to the chance of being relieved by Sir S. Baker, and to refrain from sending the aid without which he would probably perish.

Some conversation ensued, and several suggestions were made; and, in reply to queries, the chairman stated that an application had been made for aid to her Majesty's Government, but that sufficient time had not elapsed to receive an answer. There was, however, every reason to hope (knowing the disposition of the Ministers towards Dr. Livingstone) they would do everything their duty would permit. As an instance of the feeling of the Premier, Sir Bartle Frere stated that immediately it had become known that aid would be acceptable to the daughters of Dr. Livingstone, Mr. Gladstone had recommended them to her Majesty, and assistance had been immediately granted from the Queen's bounty. He stated also that £2500 would be the minimum amount necessary, but that a much larger sum might be profitably spent in dispatching the expedition.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The diplomatic relations between France and Germany are now completely re-established, the Marquis de Biron having presented his credentials at Berlin, and Count Arnim his at Versailles. The latter had a long private interview with M. Thiers, on Tuesday, which is stated to have been very cordial, and the relations between the two countries are as good as the present position of affairs will allow.

With respect to the tax on raw material, Government purposes asking for an impost of 16 per cent on raw wool and cotton, 4 per cent on dry cocoons, 10 per cent on raw silk, and 15 per cent on thrown silk.

At a meeting of the Right Centre of the National Assembly, on Tuesday, a resolution was passed opposing the return of the Government and the Assembly to Paris. The Initiative Committee has rejected Colonel Denfort's motion for the renewal of the Assembly by fifths. The Committee on the proposal of M. Saisy in favour of determining the future form of government by a plébiscite reports against the proposal, and declares it to be the right and the duty of the Assembly to make a Constitution.

The Archbishop of Paris has petitioned M. Thiers to pardon Barthelemy, the only individual at present lying under sentence of death at the Roquette prison.

The Bishops are getting their flocks to sign petitions against M. Simon's bill on primary education. "That project," they say, "would be in our eyes a more cruel public misfortune than all our disasters."

A prosecution has been commenced against General Cremer for shooting a grocer of Dijon, named Arbinet, as a Prussian spy. General Cremer, having refused to appear before the Judge at Beaune, has been arrested and conveyed to that town.

The trial of the prisoners charged with the murder of the hostages of Paris has commenced at Versailles. Twenty-four persons are accused; one of them, however, is not in custody. The indictment gives full details of the arrest of the victims, of their mock trial by the Communists, and of the sentence passed upon them.

The indemnity voted by the Assembly for the invaded provinces has not yet been distributed, owing to exaggerated claims made upon all sides. In the case of requisitions it was frequently found that the peasants, in drawing out their demands for compensation, had added up the order and the receipt together, and the writer of a very instructive work on the war says:—"An officer would present himself at a farm and demand ten head of cattle; then would come a superior officer, and, finding the peasant in tears, would write a new order for five head. A humane General would afterwards, on the solicitation of the farmer's wife, sign an order for two animals. In the end the man would only lose two head of cattle; but, keeping all the orders, he sends in a claim for seventeen, or for more animals than he ever possessed."

SWITZERLAND.

A great demonstration was made at Lausanne, on Sunday, in memory of the French soldiers who died in Lausanne while the army of General Bourbaki was interned in Switzerland during the war. Six thousand persons walked in procession, preceded by music and by the tricolour flag veiled in black. A mortuary statue was unveiled at the Montreux Cemetery, a deputation from the Council of State being present at the ceremony.

The canton of Graubünden has granted 4,000,000f. as a subvention to the Splügen Railway. The canton of Berne has granted 1,750,000f. as a subvention for the Entlebuch Railway, and 500,000f. for the Broyethal Railway.

SPAIN.

An official decree has been issued convoking the Cortes for Jan. 22. Senor Sagasta will bring forward his political programme on the day the Cortes are opened. The Cortes will on this occasion have to decide between Senors Sagasta and Zorrilla. The President of the Cortes will be elected only after the Cabinet question has been settled.

A funeral service in honour of Marshal Prim took place, in Madrid, on the 4th inst. The King presided at the ceremony, which was very solemn. Marshal Serrano attended at the side of his Majesty, as former Regent of Spain. The son of the late Marshal Prim was next to Marshal Serrano. There were few Radicals present. The absence of Senor Zorrilla, as well as Senores Martos and Rivero, was particularly noticed. Senor Sagasta was also absent, in consequence of indisposition.

BELGIUM.

A strike has broken out among the workmen at Sclaigheux and Vezin. The movement appears to be somewhat serious. A battalion of troops has been sent to Vezin, and some gendarmes are reported to have been injured by stones being thrown at them. According to the *Journal de Charleroi*, rumours of approaching strikes are current in that town. The colliery companies have decided to close their establishments if the men cease work.

GERMANY.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath the Minister of War, in reply to a question of one of the members, stated that the number of soldiers returned as missing in the army of the North German Confederation amounted at present to 3241. These consist mostly of men who died as prisoners in France. The Minister of War acknowledged that the German prisoners and wounded were, to a certain extent, treated with the greatest humanity, irrespectively, however, of the brutal murder of a few soldiers in the Pyrenees, as had been clearly proved. On the island of Oleron and in Algiers there are now no prisoners; and in the latter country, with the exception of a few sailors, there were now no German prisoners. At the present time there are now not quite a hundred German wounded men, who are well fed and cared for.

An amicable negotiation having been opened with Brazil, the fitting out of the German squadron has been suspended.

AUSTRIA.

Count Andrassy having insisted upon the appointment of a Hungarian as the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Turkey, Count Ludoff has been provisionally appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

GREECE.

A new Cabinet has been formed in Athens, and is constituted as follows:—M. Bulgaris, President of the Ministry and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Nicolopoulos, Minister of the Interior; M. Draco, Minister of War; M. Papamichalopoulos, Minister of Finance; M. Notara, Minister of Public Worship; M. Metara, Minister of Justice; M. Bubuli, Minister of Marine. A decree dissolving the Chamber of Deputies has been issued.

AMERICA.

Advices from Washington state that the American policy in Cuba will be one of strict neutrality. At the same time, however, the rights of American citizens and vessels will be protected, unless when the latter are engaged in landing arms and munitions of war. The Spanish Government will be required to apologise for searching the steamer Florida, to disavow the act, to punish the offending officer, and to pay damages. The frigate Congress has gone to Hayti to convoy the Hornet to the United States, that vessel being only amenable to the American laws.

A party riot in the Louisiana Legislature has resulted in the violent death of one of the members, who was endeavouring to prevent another's arrest by his opponents.

Advices from Mexico state that the Mexican insurgent Diaz has been defeated in two general engagements.

INDIA.

General Bouchier telegraphs on Jan. 4:—"A further advance of seven miles eastward. The hills are very precipitous, and

water source, but a number of Looshais are coming into camp with fowls and vegetables in exchange for salt. They are civil and quiet, and not at all the savages expected." Further advances are since reported.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The formal annexation of the diamond-fields to the British Crown took place on Nov. 7, and excited a good deal of enthusiasm among the diggers. The proceedings were very short and simple. One of the Commissioners read the annexation proclamation from a waggon, and the British flag was then hoisted amid a burst of cheering which, it is said, was heard for miles. Various entertainments were afterwards given to the officials and visitors by the residents in the camps, and in the evening there was a grand dinner in one of the hotels, to which all the officials were invited.

A SCENE IN THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

In the course of last Saturday's sitting there was an outbreak of conflicting passions which is thus described in the *République Française*—

"M. Lorgeril, as reporter from the committee, read some petitions praying for the adoption of Henry V. as a means of pacification (Laughter from the Left). Another petition was mentioned, in which it was prayed that all ill-conditioned journals, and all municipal councils which meddled with politics, should be suppressed (Laughter). M. de Lorgeril avails himself of the interruption to drink off his glass of water. A voice: 'The King drinks' (Renewed laughter). Another petition is reported calling upon the Assembly to declare itself constituent, and to proclaim the Count of Paris as King. M. Lorgeril studiously on three occasions employed the phrase, 'the Provisional Republic,' which provoked angry protests from the Left, and loud applause from the Right. In the midst of the uproar M. Lorgeril was heard to observe that it had been agreed that the Republic was but provisional, and he defied all protests on that head. A voice exclaimed—'That is a provocation.' Another voice—'Do not reply.' M. Lorgeril gesticulates, but his words cannot be heard. The President first uses his paper-knife, and then resorts to his bell to procure order. Exclamations are interchanged and a confused hubbub of voices is heard.

"The President then begged the reporter to confine his remarks to the text of the petitions, in order to avoid a digression which could not in any way be for the advantage of the country (Approval from the Left and murmurs from the Right).

"M. Bethmont was of opinion that everyone was at perfect liberty to declare his views, and that, for his own part, he should not attempt to interfere with the personal opinions of M. Lorgeril. Still, he thought it was very inopportune, in the present unsettled condition of France, to put forth such provocative sentiments. And, moreover, the title of the President of the Republic—(A voice from the Right: 'Provisional!') Violent interruption, and a cry from the Left: 'There is nothing provisional except the Assembly!'). M. Bethmont asserted that the title had been conferred by the Assembly, and the qualification of provisional was solely an individual opinion (The uproar increased; violent recriminations on all sides).

"M. Giraud at last was heard to say that he had been one of those who had voted for extending the powers of the illustrious statesman at the head of the Government. He had voted for the title of President of the Republic; but, in his opinion, the title should be regarded as merely provisional (Renewed noise).

"Another deputy, whose name could not be obtained, supported the view taken by M. Bethmont, and moved that M. Lorgeril's proposal to add the word 'provisional' to the title of President should be entered upon the minutes.

"M. Lorgeril referred to the preamble of the resolution, upon which the confusion became still greater, and calls for *la clôture* were heard.

"M. Lepère ascended the tribune amid vociferous protestations. He attempted to speak, but his voice was drowned with angry shouts. The President in vain endeavoured to procure silence; his bell was heard, but not heeded. Each time that M. Lepère opened his mouth to speak the yelling recommenced.

"The President at last contrived to make himself heard, and said, 'Pray, silence. Allow me alone to judge whether the speaker diverges from the question. M. Lepère asks to speak against the closing of the discussion.'

"M. Lepère:—'It is not as a Republican but as a Frenchman (a violent and protracted interruption) that I stand here to assert that this debate is a misfortune for the country.' (The clamour prevented any further remarks from being heard, and the discussion was declared to be closed.)

"An angry controversy—to judge from their violent gesticulations, for not a word could be heard—arose between M. Lorgeril in the tribune and M. Tolain, and for some time the President's efforts to restore order were totally unavailing. Eventually the noise subsided by degrees, and amid comparative silence the remainder of the reports upon petitions were disposed of."

ASSASSINATION OF JAMES FISK, JUN.

MR. JAMES FISK, jun., was shot, last Saturday, by Edward S. Stokes, at the Grand Central Hotel, New York. Mr. Fisk was wounded in the abdomen and through the arm. He died next morning, retaining consciousness to the last. He was closely attended by Gould and Tweed. Stokes has been arrested. There has been a long and scandalous litigation between the assassin and his victim, originating in the arrest of Stokes for taking away a woman with whom Fisk had illicit relations. Stokes gave evidence against Fisk last Saturday in a libel suit in which this woman was concerned; moreover, he threatened to publish letters of Fisk to her, revealing various secrets connected with the Erie Railway. Fisk had just obtained an injunction forbidding the publication of these letters, and induced the grand jury to indict Stokes for conspiracy.

It is less than four years since English readers, and, in a more unpleasant way, English speculators, began to grow familiar with the name of Mr. James Fisk, jun. The Erie Railway had previously been the battle-field of two great Wall-street "operators"—Cornelius Vanderbilt and Daniel Drew. The former, known in his audacious and successful enterprises as "the Commodore," was defeated in spite of his vast wealth and long experience by Drew, who had entered into intimate relations with Mr. J. Gould, a well-known broker, and Mr. Fisk; and Drew, who had not the courage of his associates, soon left them the field clear. In July, 1868, Gould became president and treasurer of the Erie corporation, Fisk became controller, and Lane, a lawyer, who had joined the confederates, was chosen counsel. The board of directors, having now fulfilled its function by giving birth to this triumvirate, effaced itself speedily; and Gould, Fisk, and Lane, the chiefs of the Erie Ring, became the absolute masters of one of the most powerful and wealthy corporations in the United States. They acknowledged no responsibility to anyone, and when the stockholders of the company began to assert their claims the Ring was at no loss for the means of putting the complainants to silence; for the power vested in the hands of Gould, Fisk, and Lane, vast as it would be anywhere, was almost boundless in a city like New York, where wealth is the only power, because it can purchase all other forms of power. The Erie Railway is a kingdom in itself; its annual revenue amounts to three millions sterling; it gives employment to 15,000 men, and stretches its hands over half a dozen of the wealthiest States of the Union. In New York political power is to be bought and sold like any stock quoted in Wall-street, and the Erie Ring resolved to buy it. The support of mercenary magistrates is to be purchased too, and the Ring did not neglect to use the money at its disposal for this purpose. Skilful lawyers were hired to watch every loophole in the law through which justice might by any possibility creep; and, lastly, the Erie Ring entered into a close alliance, offensive and defensive,

with Tammany Hall. Tweed and Sweeney were selected to sit on the board of directors, and were doubtless to be rewarded with no insignificant spoil. In return, the influence of Tammany procured for the masters of Erie a lease of power, which it was conceived no hostility on the part of wronged and angry shareholders could disturb. The corrupt Legislature at Albany, which Mr. Tweed could move as he pleased, and which was as much under his influence as Judge Barnard and Judge Cardozo were under that of Mr. Fisk, passed an Act which confirmed the Erie Ring in its authority for at least five years. Then commenced the butterfly period of Mr. Fisk's life. He and his confederates removed their head-quarters from the dingy old offices of the Erie Railway to a magnificent marble edifice in a central position. Here were established an Opera House, of which Mr. Fisk became the director, richly furnished private apartments for the chiefs, and offices for the corporation of palatial splendour. Here the allied forces of Erie and Tammany met to concoct their plans of action at banquets more choice and costly than the entertainments of the *Fermiers Généraux* or of Indian nabobs in the last century. The lavish expenditure of Fisk and his colleagues overawed or charmed the ignorant and venal masses. The "Colonel" became popular among the voters, and his alliance grew more and more valuable to the Tammany magnates. Even his failure in the great gold conspiracy of September, 1869, rather attracted the crowd of money-worshippers by its audacity of conception. The attempt to "corner gold" in that terrible week was so near complete success that it appeared to the imagination of Wall-street like the defeat of Hannibal or Napoleon—a victory of Fate over Genius. At least, until quite recently, when the shock of the fall of Tammany had been felt by the allied power, Colonel Fisk was as omnipotent as ever in his control of the Corporation, as magnificent in his expenditure, as reckless in his pleasures, as favoured by the populace, as implicitly obeyed by his creatures in the Legislature and on the Bench. Of late, however, he must have felt the edifice of his aristocracy—for he had completely asserted his supremacy over his colleague Gould—crumbling under his feet. The courts in which he sought refuge whenever he was threatened seemed to be no longer safe against the intrusions of justice, and it was doubtful whether the old policy of issuing fraudulent stock could be tried again with success. New York was waiting with curious expectancy to see what new move the crafty "Admiral" so they admirably dubbed the conqueror of "Commodore" Vanderbilt would try. The assassin's bullet has cut short all such questionings, and left us in doubt whether James Fisk was indeed at last "played out," or whether his fertile mind was not prepared with an expedient adequate for the coming crisis.

James Fisk was born in the Puritan State of Vermont, and, like all "the Green Mountain Boys"—the Scots of the Union—he had an early liking for business. But it was not in a steady, plodding way that James Fisk wanted to get on. His father was a pedlar who travelled with goods in the Valley of the Connecticut; but when the son took to the business he started an immense, gorgeously-painted waggon, which alarmed the conservative instincts of the old man. The waggon, however, brought custom to its proprietor, and his enterprise soon gave him an opening in Boston, where during the war he made a fortune. But having made his money, he was impatient to multiply it or to get rid of it; and a natural attraction drew him to Wall-street. There it was that he met Drew and Gould, and entered upon the ambitious path which led him, through so much mire, to such an eminence of successful, vainglorious, Epicurean infamy.

A MOVEMENT has been started to establish a hospital in London "for the treatment of diseases apart from the ordinary administration of alcoholic liquors."

MR. GEORGE RICHARDSON, wine and spirit merchant, of Salisbury, was fined, on Wednesday, £100 by the Mayor and a full bench of magistrates for refusing to qualify for the office of Mayor, to which he was elected in November last. The legality of the decision is questioned, and the case will be taken to the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE EXCISE PROSECUTION against the keepers of the "Alexandra Working Men's Club," at Peckham, for selling beer and spirits without a license was resumed at the Lambeth Police Court last Saturday. It was alleged by the Excise that this was not a bona fide club, but that the building had been intended for a public-house, for which a license could not be obtained. Mr. Ellison held that the case was proved, and fined the defendants £10 and costs.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.—A memorial forwarded to the Premier by the Corporation of Liverpool states that in their opinion the contemplated amalgamation of some of the principal railway companies in England will, if carried out without sufficient safeguards, be productive of very serious injury to the interests of the community, and that the protection of such interests is a subject of such vital importance to the welfare and prosperity of this country as to deserve the careful consideration of her Majesty's Government. The following letter from Mr. Gladstone was received in reply:—"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Jan. 8.—Mr. Gladstone presents his compliments to the Mayor of Liverpool, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of the Town Council praying her Majesty's Government to take proper precautions for the protection of the public in the event of the amalgamation of the great railways in the country. Mr. Gladstone agrees in the views of the Mayor and Town Council as to the magnitude of this question and its claims on the careful consideration of the Government, and will not fail to communicate the document containing their views to the Board of Trade."

CENSORSHIP OF PANTOMIMES.—Mr. W. B. Donne, examiner of stage plays, has addressed the following letter to the newspapers:—"A good many misstatements and much consequent misrepresentation have appeared in the papers lately as to the Lord Chamberlain and the allusions in the pantomimes of the season to her Majesty's Government. Perhaps a simple statement from me may help to set the matter at rest. I have received no instructions at all from either the Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. Gladstone, or any other member of the Government on the subject of the pantomimes. I have acted with regard to the excisions, which are comparatively few in 1871, exactly as I have done during the last fourteen years, therein following the example of my immediate predecessor, Mr. Kemble. He, as well myself, uniformly cut out from manuscripts sent for examination personal or personally political questions, as well as passages or words, names and phrases, in such manuscripts as were likely to give offence on religious or moral grounds. All this was fully explained before Mr. Locke's Committee of the House of Commons, in 1866, by the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby and myself in our evidence. You will find Mr. Ponsonby's evidence on this matter at page 170 of the Bluebook, and mine from page 2260 to page 2277."

THE O'DONOGHUE ON HOME RULE.—The O'Donoghue has declared his intention of supporting Mr. Dease's candidature for Kerry, seeing in him an adherent of a Government which has redressed the wrongs of ages, which has established the reign of equality and justice, and is disposed to place at her command all the guarantees of political freedom. He argues that there is an essential difference between the present time and the days of O'Connell. The Liberator believed it to be hopeless to obtain from the Imperial Parliament the measures which have been yielded under the auspices of Mr. Gladstone. After making every effort, after offering the English nation the alternative of justice or repeal, he raised the standard of repeal as the sole means of obtaining those measures which he thought none but an Irish Parliament could pass. O'Connell demanded repeal because he saw Ireland governed in defiance of every principle of justice, and he sought it for certain specific and avowed purposes. The followers of Mr. Butt, in presence of an entirely different state of things, raise the cry of the immortal Liberator, but leave us in complete ignorance, after months of agitation, what special evils they have in view, and base their operations on the specious though untenable position that Irishmen are not allowed to manage their own affairs. The O'Donoghue urges that the advantages of Home Rule are vague and illusory, and he denies that the Imperial Parliament is either unwilling or incapable of legislating fairly and sufficiently for Ireland. He says:—"I gladly take this opportunity of paying a tribute of well-merited gratitude to those English and Scotch members with whom I have sat for many years. It is but the simple truth to say that I found them the fast and firm friends of our country. Their public actions have proved, and in my private interviews with them I have only heard expressions of the warmest regard for Irishmen, and assurances of an anxiety to do all that honest and earnest men could do to efface the memory of the unhappy past. This has produced upon my mind what I cannot but consider its natural result. It has satisfied me that there can be no failure of justice in the Imperial Parliament; it has filled me with loyal attachment for England; but, above all, it has convinced me that the duty of an Irish patriot is to advise his countrymen to accept the good offices of to-day as satisfaction for misgovernment, to spurn with the resolution of Christian men the odious evils of revenge and national hate, to unite in the bonds of the closest union with a people who have all the disposition and all the power to make their friendship invaluable."

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

SEVERAL supplementary elections to the French National Assembly took place on Sunday, and it appears from the returns that most of the successful candidates are Radical Republicans. An old Bonapartist has, however, been elected in the Pas de Calais, and another in the department of the Basses Pyrénées. M. Vautrain, president of the Municipal Council of Paris and a supporter of the Republic according to M. Thiers, has been chosen in the capital, in preference to M. Victor Hugo, who, of course, is a Republican of the extreme colour.

M. Hugo has since issued an address in which, referring to his rejection for Paris, he says that apparent defeats lead to definite triumphs. The city which Germany could not conquer will not be vanquished by reaction. At certain periods society is timid, and asks assistance from the pitiless; anyone who favours clemency is regarded as a public enemy. These crises, however, do not last long; the spurious order produced by the sword soon gives way to the genuine order produced by liberty. Paris wishes for pacification and concord. To obtain these there must be an amnesty. M. Hugo maintains that, though universal suffrage may have its eclipses, it is the only mode of government, and is much superior to force as a power. "Henceforth, everything by the vote," he adds, "and nothing by the musket." Paris, he says in conclusion, which personifies the Republic, cannot long be displaced by Versailles, which represents Royalty.

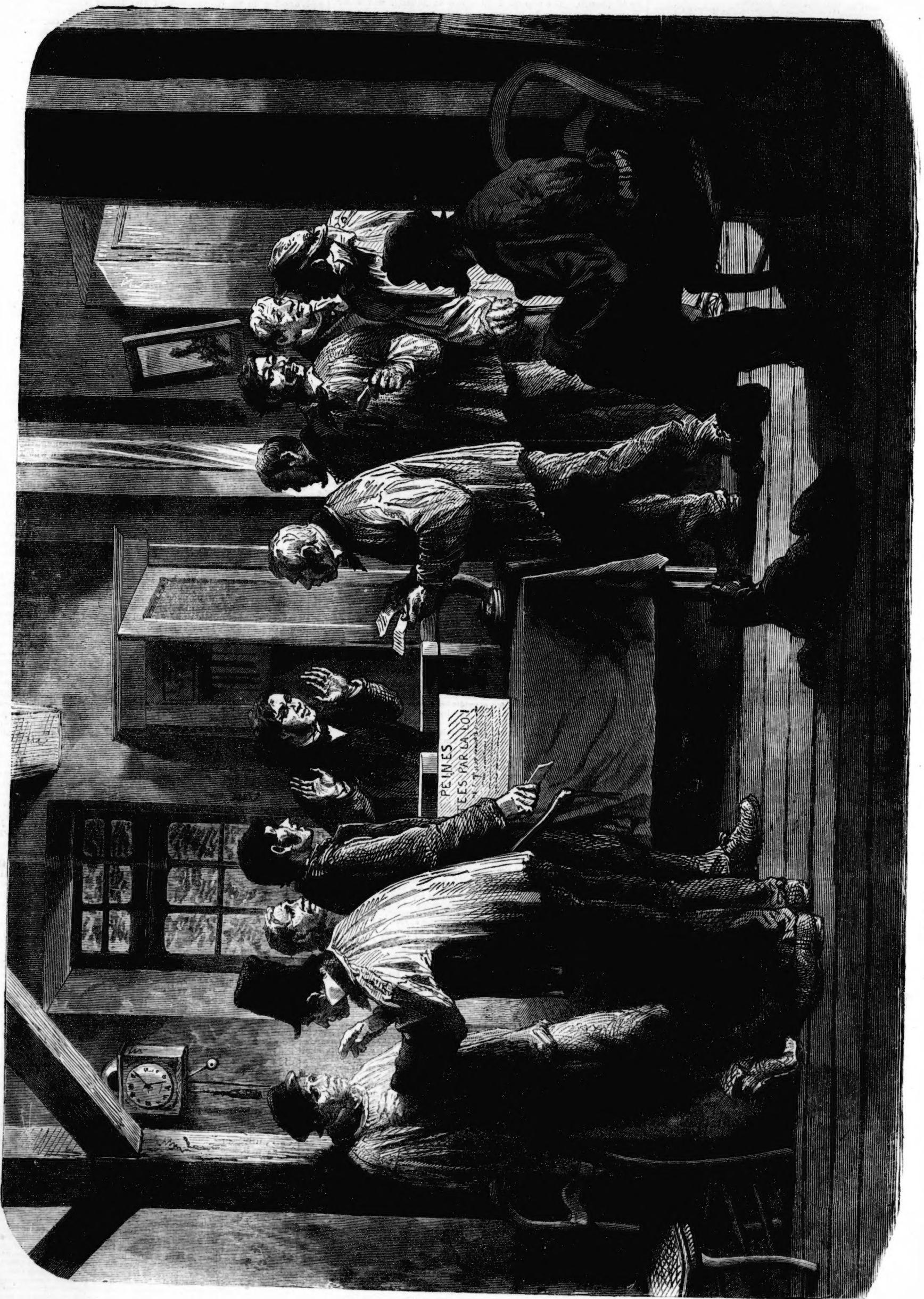
The *Constitution* publishes a circular issued by the Cardinal Archbishop of Chambéry exhorting the electors to vote only for a good Catholic, as a moral obligation, the neglect of which would constitute a grave sin. The *Constitution* points out that the clergy in France are public functionaries, and that as such, according to the principle recently laid down by the French Government, they have no right to interfere in the elections.

In reference to the contest in Paris, the correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The election of M. Vautrain by a majority of upwards of 27,000 over M. Victor Hugo is not altogether a triumph for the Conservative party. For the past week it has been the fashion to put him forward as a moderate Republican, because some excuse was needed on the part of members of the Party of Order to justify them in voting for a man who had actually been a Mayor of Paris during the first week of the Commune. The result of the elections, over which he then presided as Mayor of the Fourth Arrondissement, was to place upon the committee of the Commune its well-known members, Lefrançois, Arnould, Clément, Amoureux, and Gérardin. That a man with such antecedents, and with the political views which can alone warrant them, should find 121,158 Parisians ready to send him as their deputy to Versailles, is another of those remarkable anomalies which render all political speculation or prediction in regard to France impossible; for who, in his wildest flight of imagination, could have supposed in June last, while Paris was still burning, that at the end of the same year an election would be held in which the struggle would only be between two Communists more or less pronounced, because the Party of Order had been unable to unite upon one solitary individual who should represent the principles of properly-constituted government? It is true that the Government defend their support of M. Vautrain on the same ground that they justify their conduct in regard to M. Ranc—namely, that while connected with the Commune he was enabled to render them services; but surely these might have been paid for in some less objectionable way, in so far as the credit of the city in the eyes of Europe was concerned, than in calling upon the population to vote for him? Singularly enough, too, in spite of the recommendations of the press in favour of abstention, they seem to have been by no means reluctant to exercise their suffrage. I went over several of the polling-booths, both in the Ninth and Eleventh Arrondissements, which represent the two extremes of public opinion, and never saw the voting going on more freely. It was not a question between many political shades of colour—the choice lay simply between red and scarlet, and 121,000 went for red and 93,000 chose scarlet. Whether the result will be so satisfactory to the Conservatives at Versailles as to tempt them back to Paris it is impossible to predict. If the Conservatives in Paris think that the choice of M. Vautrain reflects credit upon them, why should not the Conservatives of Versailles be of the same opinion? If the Party of Order could not unite upon anyone who fulfilled all the conditions which their opposing political views demanded, they need not all have voted for a man of whom none of them could approve. Between this and abstention there was a third alternative, which would have been bold, honest, and perfectly comprehensible to all. Why did not every party put forward its own candidate? We might have had Baron Haussmann calling upon the Imperialists to come out of their hiding-places, and show their strength; the Duc de Nemours forcing the renegade Orleanists to decide finally whether they are going to wear their coats with the Republican or Monarchical side outwards; the Duc de Mirépoix or M. de Falloux valiantly waving the white flag above his head for Henri de Bourbon; M. Vautrain representing the 'Government Republicans'—the party of compromise and shams generally; and Victor Hugo representing the Commune and 'a fine frenzy.' We should all of us have had a clear notion then of what we were about, of the political elements with which we have to deal and of the relative strength of parties. What is wanted here is something that will drag opinions out into the light of day; something that will force men, first, to have convictions, and, secondly, to have the courage of giving them expression."

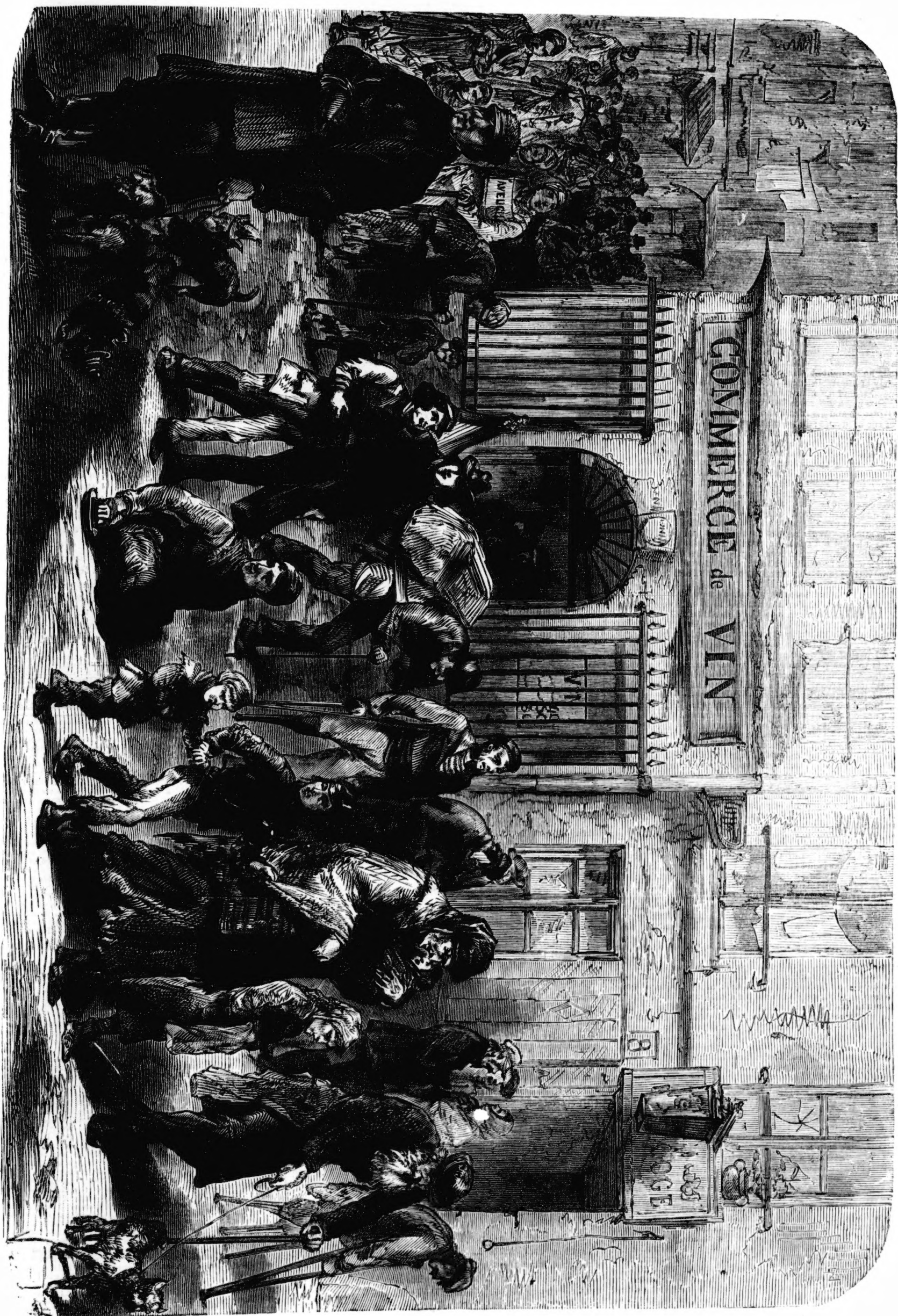
We have several times had occasion to describe election scenes in France, as well as the mode in which the votes are taken; so we need not go over old ground in connection with the accompanying Engraving. Suffice it to say that the scene is in the environs of Paris, where peasants, of the kitchen-gardener's labourer order, do much abound, and where, moreover, the knowledge possessed of politics and politicians is not extensive. Soberly puzzled, consequently, are some of the electors as to how they shall cast their votes. Here is an ancient party, for instance, who has received two voting-papers—one for Vautrain and one for Hugo—and he evidently wishes to deposit both in the urn. Sadly disappointed is he when he finds this cannot be done, and utterly perplexed by the refusal of the presiding officer to make a selection for him. It did not use to be so, you know, under the Empire, when officials were only too ready to give advice to hesitating electors, and, of course, that advice was always in favour of the friends of order—that is to say, of the Government candidates. Many things are changed in France, however, and this among the rest. Henceforth Gallic Gileses must choose their own candidate; Government will no longer help them, ostensibly, though deeply interested in the result of their choice. On this occasion the selection made by Paris, urban and suburban, is just what Government wished; so all is well, and Giles may congratulate himself on doing "the right thing," even though he only did it by chance.

THE EASTERN PORTION OF WOOLWICH DOCKYARD was, on Wednesday, sold by auction. It realised between £13,000 and £14,000.

THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY AND FEMALE EDUCATION.—The University Court of Edinburgh on Monday considered the proposals in reference to the medical education of women, which have been brought before it by Miss Jex Blake and Miss Louisa Stevenson. The Court rejected the proposals, on the ground that two of them involved action beyond the authority of the Court, and that the third involved the question of graduation, which the Court did not feel competent to decide. The resolution in which this decision was embodied went on to state that the Court are, nevertheless, desirous to remove, as far as possible, any present obstacle in the way of a complete medical education being given to women, provided always that medical instruction to women be imparted to strictly separate classes. If the applicants in the present case would be content to seek the examination of women by the University for certificates of proficiency in medicine, such as are granted by the London University, instead of for University degrees, the Court believe that arrangements for accomplishing this object would fall within the scope of the powers given to them by Act of Parliament, and they would be willing to consider any arrangement which might be submitted to them.



THE FRENCH ELECTIONS: SCENE AT A VOTING OFFICE IN THE ENVIRONS OF PARIS LAST SUNDAY.



NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS: LICENSED BEGGARS ON THEIR WAY TO THE BOULEVARDS.—(SEE PAGE 20.)

THE EARL OF DERBY ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

LORD DERBY presided, on Tuesday night, at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Working Men's Conservative Association. The meeting, which was held in the Royal Amphitheatre, was attended by between 3000 and 4000 persons. His Lordship, in his opening address, said that he did not intend to make any observations on the departmental failings or mistakes of the present Government. There were ample materials for criticism of that kind if one cared to go into it. Nor had he come there, like some sanguine persons who had been of late before the public, with a patent plan in his pocket for making everybody happy; for fixing the rate of wages and the hours of work by Act of Parliament, and turning all the artisans of great towns into the country districts. What seemed to him the use of the meeting was to take stock of their position as Conservatives, to see what was the work they had to do, and what were their means and prospects of being able to do it. The Conservative party ought not, he thought, to grow slack and indifferent about public affairs because they were in a minority of one hundred in the House of Commons. If political life were what many people consider it—a "soaped pole," with £5000 a year and lots of patronage at the top—if the end and object of all party efforts were the holding of office for a longer or shorter time, he might agree with them; but the holding of office was only a means. Power was the end, power over the legislative and administrative conduct of affairs; and a party which, at the lowest estimate, includes two fifths of the House of Commons, may exercise very great power when those who sit opposite to it are notoriously divided into sections which have hardly an idea in common. "Don't let us spoil our own game," his Lordship said. "Don't let us lose power in running after place. If we become the majority it is our duty to accept the responsibilities of that position. But for myself, I tell you frankly, though I should rejoice to see a strong Conservative Government in power, I had infinitely rather, in the public interest and that of your party, see the Conservatives forming a strong and compact Opposition than have them, for the fourth time in twenty years, holding office without a tolerably assured majority." The noble Earl then went on to discuss the proposals of reform in the House of Lords, and expressed himself in favour of a limited number of life peerages, mainly because "under an hereditary system pauper peerages are a misfortune." With respect to the attacks against the Church, he thought it was perfectly natural that the success of the party of disestablishment in Ireland should have encouraged the supporters of a similar policy in the country. Logically, he did not see much difference between the two cases. As against Mr. Gladstone and his friends, he thought the Dissenters had the best of the argument; but legislation was not guided by logic; and, practically, he believed the position of the Establishment to be unassailable, at any rate for as long a period as we need look to, provided only that those who belong to it can manage to keep the peace among themselves. If they cannot (the noble Earl said), if there is any considerable secession on one side or the other, I should begin to think that the end was not far off. As to the education question, he thought the Nonconformists were a little unreasonable; and on the general question all he had to say was that we had got a system which promised to work fairly well, and we should not be in a hurry to alter it. With respect to the licensing question, Lord Derby said he did not think they would be able to pass any large measure which would what is called "settle the question;" but something would be tried, and he thought it would be the duty of Conservatives to help as far as they could. For himself he had no great faith in this kind of legislation except as a temporary expedient. Time and teaching and the force of opinion will do more than any Act of Parliament, and it is on them we must rely. After a brief reference to the Mines Regulation Bill and sanitary reform, the noble Earl went on to speak of the ballot, in which he had no great faith either as a means of checking bribery or securing secrecy of voting. What seemed to him to be the practical part of the question was how to prevent personation; and it is to that point consideration ought now to be mainly directed. An infinitely larger subject, to which Lord Derby said he should like to see the attention of Parliament directed, was the reform of judicial administration. With respect to fancies, his Lordship said all we need ask of our rulers is not to play tricks.

"We are doing well now, and if we continue at peace we shall do still better. But it is possible to be too ingenious, and a great many people will be relieved from anxiety if the Chancellor of the Exchequer next April condescends to give us a commonplace Budget. If I were to throw out a suggestion on that subject, it would be that we might turn our thoughts more than we do to the reduction of the debt. Our present prosperity may not last for ever. I speak advisedly when I tell you that we are not any of us, rich or poor, paying, in proportion to our income, one half the burden which was borne by our grandfathers in the time of the great war. Probably one third would be nearer the mark; but I don't think it is altogether satisfactory to anticipate that our descendants, 200 years hence, may still be paying the bill for Waterloo and Trafalgar. If we could be sure of perpetual peace, we might allow the cost of former wars to remain a perpetual charge. But that is not the case; and we may reasonably utilise a time—it may only be an interval—of safety and prosperity to clear ourselves from this old inherited burden. If we don't do that; if every war is to add to the debt, and every interval of peace is to leave it undiminished, or very nearly so, there is only one ending; and I, for one, am not reconciled to the thought of bankruptcy or repudiation merely by the consideration that it will not come in my time."

As for those social improvements, which we all desired and which are in everybody's mouth, Lord Derby thinks we must look to the community acting for itself in the first instance, and to Governments and legislators only in rare and exceptional cases.

"I know (he continued) that it is with many people an unpalatable doctrine, but bear with me for a moment while I state it. What are the characteristic national achievements of which Englishmen in the present day are most apt to boast? I think anyone would name—next to our free government—our unparalleled commerce, our unlimited command of capital, the manufactures in which we excel and with which we supply the whole world, our railway system, the first established and the most complete which any country possesses, and our newspaper press, to which I will not pay a compliment, because compliments of that kind from public men are always suspicious, but which you may judge for yourselves. Well, is not every one of these things the work, the unassisted work, of individual enterprise, as distinguished from State agency? Take, again, your trade unions, by which working men have obtained in so many branches of business their demand for higher wages and shorter hours of work. They did not ask help from Parliament to found those unions or to carry them on; they acted more sensibly—they did the work themselves. Well, cannot you do the same with the great majority, at least, of those wants which are reasonably and properly being put forward? Artisans, we are told, require better houses, and foolish and fantastic schemes are afloat for some State machinery which is to empty the towns into the country. Well, are there no such things as land companies and building companies? And is there any reason why in every town artisans should not be able to build and buy their own houses, paying for them gradually, as in many thousand cases they have done already? But it is asked why should not the State undertake this work? I answer that State agency is not wanted to give you a house or anything else at the fair market price; and if the proposal is to give it for less than a fair price, for less than it costs, then you are opening a door which will let in more than you think of. If houses are to be supplied on those terms, why not clothes? why not meat? why not bread? And so you come to what is simply universal and undisguised pauperism. Again, there are great outcries about the adulteration of articles of food. By all means punish adulterators if you can catch them, and I should agree that, as the law stands, they get off too easily; but surely for that abuse—and it is

a very great one—the best and simplest remedy is the co-operative store, which you can set up for yourselves without asking help or fearing hindrance from any man. I don't tell you in so many words that the State should take on itself no functions except those which it actually performs, but I do tell you that the tendency to enlarge indefinitely the scope of its duties is one to be watched with great jealousy. There is risk of extravagance and jobbery; there is discouragement to individual enterprise; there is loss of individual self-reliance; there is discontent caused by the disappointment of unreasonable expectations; and, if time allowed, a good deal more might be said as to the way in which these evils have been and are felt in other countries in which Governmental interference is carried further than here."

Our foreign relations his Lordship thought there was no need at present to discuss. The least satisfactory part of our national position was, he thought, the state of Ireland. We had exhausted the list of what, rightly or wrongly, had been considered remedial measures. No further sacrifice of the kind remains to be made. And what were our thanks? Why, the disaffected party tell us that but for the Fenian movement the Church would still have been on its legs, and but for the shooting of landlords and agents the demands of the peasantry would never have been listened to. We were now face to face with two claims which must be resisted—one, the claim of the Ultramontane party to control all education, the other, the demand for what is called "Home Rule." The latter point he would not argue, because, happily, it was one on which there would not be two opinions in England. But the other question—that of education—would require to be closely watched. There are (his Lordship said) a good many politicians who believe in the theory of governing Ireland through the Catholic clergy, and I think some leanings in that direction may be observed in very high quarters. Now that is a system to which there are two objections—one that the English nation (which, after all, has a voice in the matter) will not endure it; the other, that even if it could be acted upon, the Catholic clergy do not by any means possess the power which is commonly ascribed to them. Their strength has lain in following the popular feeling, which they seem to lead; and if that feeling points in the direction of repeal, they will be repealers to a man. I have no great scheme to propose, nor do I believe in any remedy of that sort. I agree with Lord Hartington, that there is nothing to be done except to show patience and firmness; and I hope that, when we come to learn what is intended, we may find the policy of Ministers such as we are able honestly to support.

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TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

The case of Mr. Jarvis, at Ilford, fined £20 for an alleged breach of the revenue laws, has been discussed by some of our daily contemporaries; but we think it ought not to be allowed to sleep. It seems, if the facts are correctly reported, that Mr. Jarvis, who was writing to some officer of the department to protest against an alleged overcharge for income tax, or something of the kind, borrowed of a neighbour a couple of envelopes, and used one or both of these in addressing the officer. The envelopes, unluckily for Mr. Jarvis, were stamped with a crest; but if ever there was a case in which there was a clear absence of intent to break the law, this is that case—for the offender actually ran his own head into the lion's jaws. A fine of £20 was, it seems, the lowest the magistrates could inflict; but this, upon their urgent representations in favour of Mr. Jarvis, was reduced to £5; at least, so we read the story.

Now, we are sure not to be alone among our weekly contemporaries if we at once question the soundness of the conviction under which Mr. Jarvis was fined. If this decision rightly interprets the clause in the Act applying to such matters, we and some of our readers are in a "parlous state." For example, if the casual use of a crested envelope is a "use" of "armorial bearings" within the meaning of the law, then the paying of a little boy for a few times running to take letters or parcels is employing a male servant, and, if done without a license, is a finable offence. And what is the condition of a man who carries an umbrella or a stick upon which a crest has been let in, though he does it by accident a few times only, or by perfectly innocent usage, the crest not being his own or put forward as borne by him? Still worse, how does it stand with a man who happens to have bought at sales or at stalls old books stamped with armorial bearings, and lends them among his friends? We might go on putting cases, some of them still stronger, which, if the Ilford decision is correct in law, would be still more awkward. But we feel persuaded that the true reading of the law applies only to a man's use of armorial bearings as a customary thing, and with the "ostension"—to coin a word—that they are his own. We hope the subject will not be allowed to drop, for there is a great tendency just now to unnecessary high-mindedness in various departments in the administration of the law.

We have occasionally called attention in these columns to the utter uselessness at the best, and the frequent mischievousness at the worst, of the functions exercised by the Lord Chamberlain. For a long time it is believed that the traditionary policy of his Lordship's office did great injury, not only to the drama but to public morals. It limited, more or less directly, the number of theatres, and it forbade the representation of plays of any kind whatever at the places which afterwards grew into those large and successful music-halls, against which so much has been said upon

moral grounds. Recently an allegation that the examiner of plays had received instructions from the Government to cut out from the pantomimes all political allusions has been contradicted; but it has drawn fresh attention to the subject, and the discussion which has ensued is not likely to do much towards retaining the censorship of plays and theatres in the hands of a special functionary. It has been abundantly proved that the Lord Chamberlain is a sheer anomaly in so far as his duties relate to the drama. He is the only functionary of the kind in England, and, whatever Lord Sydney or the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby may say (the reader will find their evidence in the bluebook of 1866), there are, we fancy, certain indications that Mr. William Bodham Donne, the working examiner—a scholar, a gentleman, and a man of the world—is a little ashamed of what he has to do.

The writers of the *Woman's Suffrage Journal* are jubilant over the prospects of their cause, and certainly the accessions to the ranks of their adherents are neither few nor unimportant. But their monthly organ would be pleasanter reading if it were a little less acrid in its flavour, and not so one-sided. We are glad to see a decided opinion from so able a lawyer as Mr. Giffard that the action of the coroner in directing a posthumous examination, in a certain sad case, was utterly illegal; but we should never for a moment have doubted its being so. There has been a disposition shown lately by nearly all coroners to magnify their office and stretch their functions, and Mr. E. Ashworth has very properly called attention, at Salford, to the unnecessary frequency with which inquests are often held—of course at the public expense. The *Woman's Suffrage Journal* animadverted, indirectly, upon the occasional disproportion between sentences for robbery and sentences for manslaughter. But surely this is very trivial, the reasons for the frequent occurrence of some such disproportion having been pointed out even to weariness.

In a lecture delivered at Plymouth Lord Eliot has been objecting to the presence of Bishops in the House of Peers, on the ground that it "secularises" their spiritual lordships. Lord Eliot must be a humourist. Cannot so many Bishops do something, on the contrary, towards spiritualising the temporal dignitaries? It seems not. At all events, we feel satisfied that, if the House of Lords will throw overboard this Jonah of the Bishops' presence, it will be allowed to rest in peace for a long time yet. Besides, it is a terrible thing that men of such celestial temper as the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Peterborough, and the Archbishop of York, should be "secularised" by the contact of their temporal brethren and the discussion of worldly themes. Let the Peers look to it, in the interest of religion, if not in that of their own ancient House.

THE AVERAGE YEARLY NUMBER OF VISITORS to the South Kensington Museum during the last five years has been 905,084.

THE NAVY OF THE FUTURE.—When the Estimates for 1872-3 are laid upon the table of the House of Commons we understand it is very probable that they will be found to contain provision for the construction of a vessel the armament of which will consist of torpedo artillery carried below the water-line. Some time ago trials were made with the Whitehead Fish Torpedo, under conditions entered into between the inventor and the Government of this country, that if the torpedo proved to be as effective upon trial as it was asserted to be by its inventor, the latter should receive the sum of £15,000, the Government obtaining the right to the use of the torpedo as part of the national armament. Upon its trial the torpedo exhibited powers exceeding those which had been claimed for it by its inventor, and he received from the Government the sum agreed upon. As it is to further test the torpedo as a new form of sea artillery that the vessel will be constructed, we may presume that she will, as a test vessel, be of very limited dimensions. The facts of the great success which attended the trials of this torpedo, that the Government has paid so large a sum for it, and that the Admiralty are about to construct a vessel to test its merits as a new form of submarine artillery for our fleets, would appear to indicate that little or no doubt is entertained of its successful application. If it should be found in practical work that a ship can thus carry her battery of torpedo-guns at any required distance below her water-line, or say from 7 ft. to 12 ft. below her line of flotation, the nation will be committed to another reconstruction of its Navy. Armour-plating will have to be extended to ships' bottoms, and not cease at their top-sides; while chain-cables, coals, provisions, &c., will then, in all seeming probability, have to be stored above the level of the ship's water-line, and in about the positions where she now carries her guns.—*Times*.

EPISCOPACY AND PRESBYTERIANISM.—Dean Stanley, who preached in Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, on Sunday, in his concluding remarks, said:—"The Solemn League and Covenant is dead and buried, but the new commandment, which bids us unite instead of dividing, and build up instead of destroying, is a league far more sacred and a covenant far more binding than any which your forefathers ever signed with their blood or followed to death or victory. The famous Confession of Faith which issued from the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster in the seventeenth century, as an expression of the whole Church and nation of Great Britain—noble and inspiring though it be in some respects beyond all other Confessions of Protestant Europe—is yet not for a moment to be compared with the unifying and sanctifying force of the vast Christian English literature which in the nineteenth century has become the real bond and school of the nation, beyond the power of educational or ecclesiastical agitations to exclude or to pervert. And surely it may be said that if there be any spot where, should a preacher be silent on this great theme, the very stones would immediately cry out, it is this venerable sanctuary. Of Greyfriars Church and churchyard, as of my own Abbey of Westminster, it may truly be said that it is a consecrated temple of reconciled ecclesiastical enmities. Here, as there, the silence of death breathes a lesson which the tumult of life hardly suffered to be heard. In the same ground with the martyrs of the Covenant lies the great advocate by whose counsels their blood was shed. Within the same hallowed bounds sleep the wise leaders of the Church of Scotland in the last century, whom the persecutors and the persecuted of an earlier age would alike have condemned. And not only is this lesson of larger, gentler, more discriminating justice forced upon us by the thought of that judgment-seat before which they all have passed, but the memory also of the deeds which have been wrought within these precincts impresses the same truth upon us. Here it was that Episcopalian ministers shed tears of grateful sorrow over the grave of their Presbyterian benefactor, Carstairs; here it was that Erskine, with generous candour, preached the funeral eulogy over his rival, William Robertson. On this spot, where a vast congregation of every age and rank pledged themselves to the death to extirpate every form and shred of prelacy, the Scottish Church, in these latter days, has had the courage to revive ancient forms of liturgical worship, and to welcome the ministrations of Episcopal clergymen. These contrasts are themselves sufficient to remind us how transitory are the feuds which have in former days rent asunder the Churches of these islands; how eternal are the bonds which unite them, when viewed in the light of history and before the judgment of a better world. And if the ghosts of these ancient disputes have been laid to sleep—never, we trust, to return—if the coming of a brighter age and the opening of a wider horizon has dawned from time to time on the teachers, famous in their generation, who have ministered within these walls—then, I trust, it will not have been altogether unsuitable, in this place and on this occasion, that a Scottish congregation should have heard from an English Churchman the best new-year's blessing in the form of this sacred text, 'A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another.'"

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY and several members of the Royal family, on Tuesday went to Osborne. Princess Louise of Hesse and her children left Windsor for the Continent on Thursday.

THE PRINCE OF WALES continues to go on so favourably in all respects, and the convalescence is so far established, that the issue of the daily bulletin is suspended. His Royal Highness is now able to leave his bed-room for some time each day.

THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY has presented to the Church of St. Thomas, at Strasburg, which is used by the Protestants of that city as a garrison church, a splendid gold crucifix and two gold candelabra in the purest Gothic style, together with a Bible richly ornamented with silver resting on a silver desk. These presents were placed upon the altar at the Christmas services.

THE KING OF ITALY has conferred upon Sir Daniel Adolphus Lorge, P.R.G.S. and F.S.A., the order of Knight of the Crown of Italy.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA has been invited by the University of Moscow to become an honorary member of that body.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G., has kindly consented to preside on the occasion of the anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, which is fixed to take place on May 11, at Willis's Rooms.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON is somewhat seriously indisposed at his Lordship's seat, Castle Highclere, near Newbury.

THE PRINCE OF WALES was, last Saturday, chosen president of the Norfolk Agricultural Association for the ensuing year. At the meeting a letter from the Prince's private secretary, Mr. F. Knollys, was read, in which the Prince's consent to take the office was made contingent on the show of the county in June next being held at King's Lynn. That town has accordingly been chosen as the place of exhibition.

THE LORD ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND, in addressing his constituents at Stenhouse, stated that the first measure of next Session would be the ballot bill and the second an education bill for Scotland, under which that portion of the kingdom would get a quarter of a million sterling.

MR. CHILDERS, who acted as agent for the colony of Victoria from 1860 to 1864, will, in accordance with a telegram from the Melbourne Government, take temporary charge of the agency pending the appointment of a permanent successor to the Hon. George Verdon, C.B., who has resigned the office of agent-general.

COLONEL WILSON-PATTEN, M.P., in speaking at a public dinner at Warrington, has expressed his belief that the autumn manoeuvres in the present year will take place in the north of England.

SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON is to be entertained at a public dinner in Edinburgh on Feb. 23, being the fiftieth anniversary of his induction as a professor in the University of Edinburgh.

THE RECORDERSHIP OF SCARBOROUGH has been conferred upon Mr. T. P. E. Thompson, of the northern circuit, son of the late General Perrotet Thompson.

MR. SKYMOUR FITZGERALD will, it is said, shortly retire from the Governorship of Bombay, and will be succeeded by Sir Philip Wodehouse.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES IN ST. PAUL'S were resumed on Sunday night. The Dean, Dr. Church, preached, to a crowded congregation, from the first and second verses of the fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians.

SEVERAL SPANISH PAPERS recommend the Foreign Minister to enter into negotiation with England for reduced duties on the Peninsular wines, at the opportunity that will be afforded by the revision of our commercial treaties with France.

A CONFERENCE OF THE MASTER BUILDERS OF THE METROPOLIS will shortly be held to concert measures for dealing with some of the demands arising out of the nine-hours movement.

DR. BALLARD, in consequence of the excessive death-rate which has prevailed for some time in Wolverhampton, has been sent down by the Local Government Board to make an official inquiry into the causes of the unhealthy state of that borough.

THE RECENT HEAVY RAINS HAVE CAUSED THE CHARWELL AND ISIS to overflow to such an extent at Oxford that the valleys in that locality are flooded for miles. The inundations were much increased by more heavy rain on Sunday evening.

MR. HARRINGTON, who lately succeeded Mr. Dayman as the metropolitan police magistrate for the districts of Hammersmith and Wandsworth, has been appointed to a county-court judgeship. Mr. John Bridge, of the Home Circuit, succeeds Mr. Harrington.

GRADUAL REDUCTIONS continue to be made in the various manufacturing departments of Woolwich Arsenal. The latest discharges included thirty men from the gun factories and sixty-eight girls from the cartridge factory.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO POLITICAL JOURNALS are published in Switzerland, of which 173 appear in German, 44 in French, 9 in Italian, 5 in the Romance dialect, and 1 in English. The number of other periodical publications amounts to 120.

THE REV. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D., of Edinburgh, will preach tomorrow (Sunday) morning in the Presbyterian Church, Islington (the Rev. Thain Davidson's), and will preside at the Sunday afternoon service for the people in the Agricultural Hall.

THE TREASURY RECEIPTS from April 1 to Jan. 6 were £49,371,926, an increase of £2,342,095 upon the amount in the corresponding period twelve months ago. The expenditure has been £57,039,753. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £981,930, and in the Bank of Ireland £218,544.

A SAD ACCIDENT occurred at Thetford last Saturday night. Mr. Palmer, solicitor, who was recently a colour-sergeant in the local rifle volunteer corps, was showing his brother, aged thirteen years, the action of a revolver, when one of the barrels exploded, and a shot entered the lad's left eye, causing death within an hour.

THE ENGLISH FOREIGN OFFICE has requested the Prussian Government to send it a copy of the school regulations, and all the books used in Prussian elementary schools. The printed matter has already been forwarded.

PLANS ARE BEING MADE AT ELSWICK of some powerful hydraulic machinery which is to be used in Mr. John Fowler's scheme of carrying locomotives and railway carriages across the Channel from Dover to Calais. Sir William Armstrong has calculated that the machinery will hoist train and all from the rail into the ferry-boat in the short space of 4 min. 37 sec.

AS THREE MEN in the employ of the Ross and Monmouth Railway were crossing the River Wye in a boat, near Kern Bridge, Ross, on Sunday, the boat was upset, and the men were precipitated into the water. They were all drowned. The men were crossing from the Welford side for the purpose of receiving their week's pay from the office situated on the other side of the river.

DR. GOSS, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, in the course of a sermon, on Sunday, referred to the late Home-Rule meeting in that town, saying that Home Rule might be very good in its proper place, but he would urge his flock to let Irishmen achieve their own independence, or whatever it was they wanted, and not neglect their duties as British citizens to attend meetings that led to no possible good to Irishmen in Liverpool.

THE PARIS PAPERS report numerous injuries sustained by passengers in the streets from the falling of chimneys and slates during a fierce gale on Friday week. One of the victims was the Comte de Laredan, who, immediately after quitting his house in the Place Frachot, was killed by a chimney-pot which fell upon him. It is stated as a singular coincidence that the Count's father died, in 1850, from the consequences of a similar accident.

THE VERY REV. DEAN STANLEY will preach a sermon, in Westminster Abbey, on Sunday morning, the 28th inst., on behalf of the funds of the Printers' Corporation, and will introduce many reminiscences of the printer's art connected with the abbey. The anniversary festival will take place, at the London Tavern, on March 13—Lord George Hamilton, M.P., in the chair.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER, of whom nothing has been heard for more than a year, is coming from his Italian retreat to Paris, in obedience to a summons from the Versailles Committee, which calls for his evidence on the events of Sept. 4.

THE PLAN OF GRANTING SIXPENNY LICENSES TO HAWKERS, available for one year, has been tried for twelve months, and was superseded, on the 1st inst., by a five-shilling license. The consequence has been that the crowd of itinerant hawkers who last year obtained hawkers' licenses as a cover for begging, and defied the police, have kept aloof, and the number of applications has not exceeded 2 per cent of the number which obtained licenses in the first week of 1871.

SIR JOHN TRELAWNY, one of the Liberal members for East Cornwall, addressing his constituents the other day at Liskeard, denounced the game laws as a remnant of the old forest laws of England and unsuited to the present age. He was anxious before he left Parliament to do something which might prove a permanent benefit to the agricultural population in mitigation of these laws; but the meeting, by a large majority, declared itself in favour of total abolition.

THE LOUNGER.

IN May last, on the question of the disestablishment of the English Church, Mr. Miall thus spoke:—"These rural parishes have been in the undisturbed spiritual occupation of the clergy of the Church of England for generations past. Indeed, the clergy have all but undisputed religious sway in them. Ecclesiastically speaking, they can do pretty much as they like. Well, what, on a large scale, has been the result? What are the most conspicuous characteristics of our labouring agricultural population? Do they include 'sweetness and light'? Do they include fairly developed intelligence? Do they include a high state of morality? Do they include affectionate veneration for religion?" To this Sir Roundell Palmer replied as follows:—"With regard to the working classes in the country, I believe, speaking generally, they are members of the Church, and through the Church they are partakers of benefits of every description, spiritual, moral, and even temporal. I think there is much sweetness and light even among those labouring poor to whom the hon. member referred. The best light is that which is the light of life, which makes men contented, virtuous, and happy in the positions of life which they occupy; and, if that position be humble, without many superfluities or any excess of comforts, then, I venture to say, those who know the rural districts of this country will bear testimony to the existence of multitudes upon multitudes of poor people who have in them both sweetness and light. There is among them an abundance of those virtues which I honour, and which I wish were to be found in an equal degree in the classes above them. I do not wish to speak against any class; but I must say that the class of all others which has attracted my sympathies, according to the opportunities I have of observing them, is the class of the poor, and not least of the rural poor." When Sir Roundell sat down Disraeli rose, and backed up the hon. and learned member for Richmond in these words:—"I listened, as every member of the House must have listened, with pleasure and admiration to the description given by the hon. member for Richmond of the character of the rural population of this country. My heart and my experience alike respond to the expressions he used, for there is not a single trait marked out by him which was not the result of my own personal observation." Here, then, we had a challenge, and an answer to the challenge; and, on the face of it, a complete answer to the challenge. The Conservatives thought the answer crushing, as they showed by their enthusiastic cheers whilst the two champions of the rural poor were speaking. There were, though, some among the audience who were not satisfied with these answers—your Lounger, for one. *A priori*, he said to himself: "These Arcadians, with their virtue, content, happiness, sweetness, and light, are impossible. Men in the condition of our rural poor can be neither contented, happy, nor, as a rule, virtuous; and as to sweetness and light, there cannot be much of these in such homes and with such wages." But I had more than an *a priori* argument to guide me. I know the agricultural districts and the people who live in them—their mode of living, their habits, their dwellings, their talk—and I assert that this Arcadian picture is sheer humbug, like those pastoral scenes which poets of the last century used to give us, with their shepherds and shepherdesses, their Phillises and Amaryllises. Sweetness and light in an average agricultural village! Heaven help the man! Here is a much truer picture of agricultural labourers. Indeed this is a picture from life; the other is painted by fancy. Their hand and toil are seen in every man's possessions; but for themselves they have no possessions; untaught, badly fed, to pine stagnantly in thick obscurity—often in squalid destitution and obstruction—this is their lot. But why all this, you may ask, about speeches delivered nine months ago? Well, I will tell you. Mr. Miall made no reply to these statements at the time. But he has lately replied, with a vengeance. With last week's *Nonconformist* he published a supplement containing extracts from the report of the Commission appointed, in 1867, to inquire into the employment of children, young persons, and women in agriculture. And my object in writing upon this subject is to draw attention to this supplement. I cannot print any of the extracts here, because, to give a fair view of the average agricultural village, I should have to print some quite unfit for a respectable family paper. But I may say that the report is a settler. Contentment! happiness! virtue! sweetness and light! When, through this report, I got a view of the life, the inner life, of our villages, I was ready to call out, "Pah! Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination."

Mr. Speaker, I hear, will, on Feb. 6, take the chair, as usual, go to the Bar of the Lords with the House of Commons to hear the Royal Speech, preside at the discussion on the Address, and, that concluded, resign. So says rumour. She also tells us that if the two potentates, Disraeli and Salisbury, can be persuaded to bury the hatchet, the Conservatives will close their ranks and inaugurate the Session with a grand set-to—not, however, rumour says, in the Commons, but in the Lords. The *casus belli* is to be the appointment of Sir Robert Collier; and it is thought that they will get a majority there, and thus damage the reputation of the Government, and perhaps force Lord Hatherley to resign the Great Seal. And I think they may do this; and, if he is responsible for that strange transaction in fact as he is in constitutional theory, one would be disposed to say, serve him right; for it is quite indefensible, and has injured the reputation of the Government more than any other blunder which they have committed. All other blunders were blunders only; this is not only a blunder, but a job. I am not advised whether this attack upon the Government is to be by way of amendment to the Address—Rumour does not say. Lord Derby's speech seems to me to indicate a battle ahead.

There was lately a paragraph, evidently authoritative, announcing that the Government mean to support Mr. Brand. What a piece of nonsensical affectation this is! Of course they do; he is the Prime Minister's own man. But, you see, we must keep up the fiction that the House selects its own Speaker. Mr. Pitt, when he was Minister, wished to propose Mr. Addington; but Mr. Hattell, the Clerk of the House (author of Hattell's "Precedents"), was consulted by Mr. Addington, and that solemn old wigsby (Hattell) thus delivered himself:—"I think the choice of a Speaker should not be on a motion of the Minister. Indeed, an invidious use might be made of it to represent you as the friend of the Minister rather than the choice of the House." The Minister may pull the wires, but he must not be seen. Solemn old wigsby! I dare say that it cost him some thought, that judgment; and, no doubt, he was proud of it. "Mr. Pitt," we are gravely told, "acknowledged the force of the objection."

A certain Lady Maréchal said, when Louis XV. was dying, and some one hinted, *sotto voce*, that his sacred Majesty was not quite prepared to die, "Depend upon it, Sir, God will think twice before he damns a man of that high quality." This, though it was laughed at in the profligate Court and passed from mouth to mouth as a good thing, was and is shocking to the serious mind. But there is this excuse for the Lady Maréchal: sins when committed by Royal people and great nobles have never been thought so sinful as when they are committed by people in a lower degree—no, not even by the bishops and clergy. Did not our Shakespeare say,

That in the captain's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy?

The noble lady then judged Heaven by what was in her time done by Heaven's representatives on earth; nor are we much changed in these days. How are the poor lectured and censured by the pulpit and the press; but how rarely are rich men's vices noticed; and here is the Duke of Somerset's heretical book—the most heretical book that I have seen for many a day. A book, indeed, which no respectable publisher, thirty years ago, would have dared to publish. Well, what will the Bishops say to it, and the

clergy? Will it be denounced, held up to scorn, anathematized? And will the Duke be ostracised? Will the Bishops refuse to meet him—the Duke? We shall see. This little volume is exceedingly clever; and as it is written by a Duke, whatever the Bishop and clergy may say about it—my own opinion is that they will not say much—it will pass into regions in which heretical books have seldom penetrated. Who knows; perhaps it may make heresy fashionable.

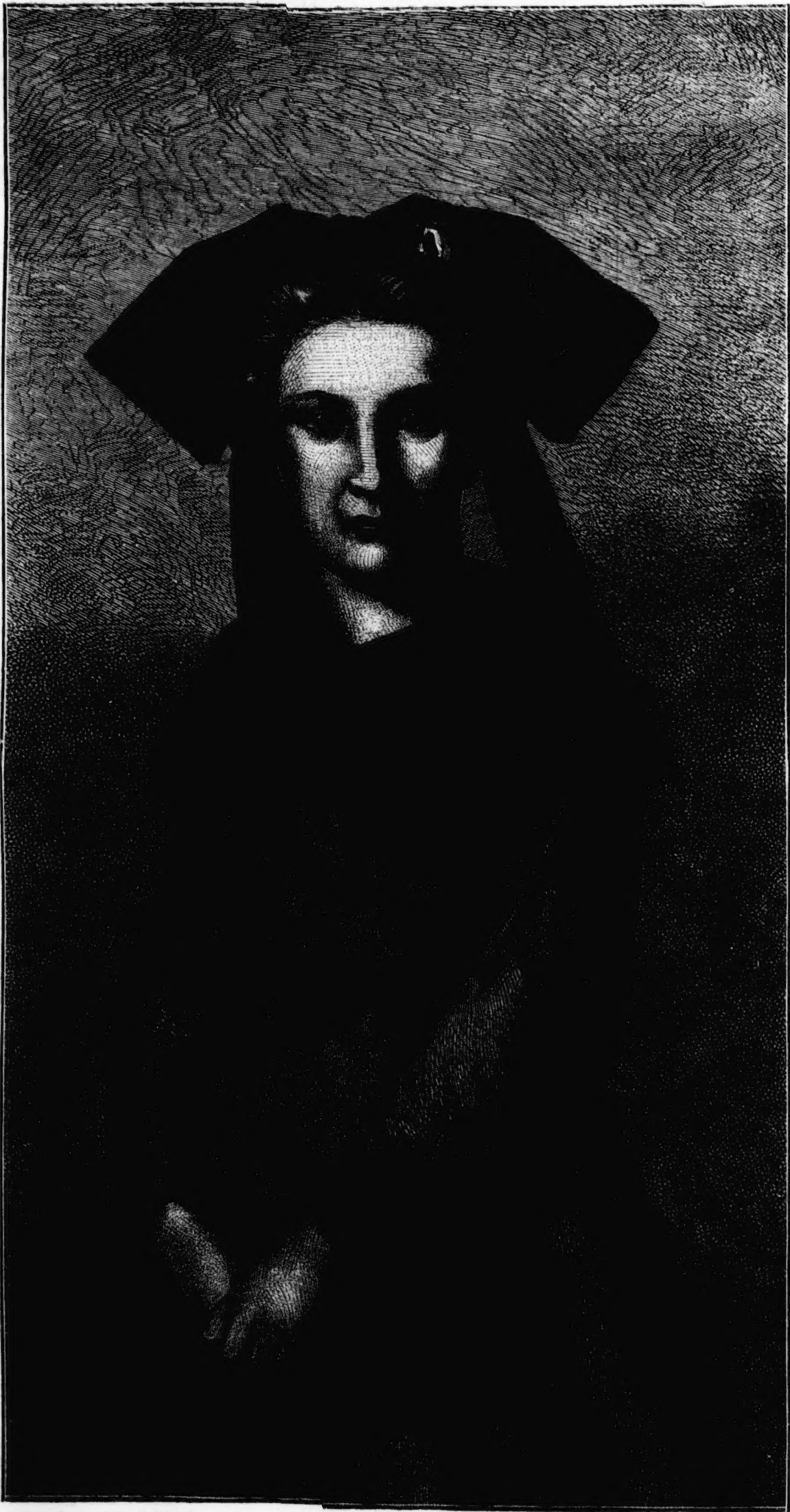
Mr. Vernon Harcourt evidently means next Session to lead the attack against our extravagant expenditure. He will not, though, waste his time and energies in criticising votes in supply and moving reductions. He will attack the gross expenditure by moving abstract resolutions. In this he is wise. He may possibly succeed in carrying an abstract resolution. In Committee he would gain no victory. During the last twenty years hundreds of motions to reduce votes have been made, but with little or no success. I do not believe that in all that time £5000 has been knocked off. But it is within the range of possibility that a motion "that the annual expenditure is too large—say, by two millions"—might be carried. In such case the Government would, as Mr. Harcourt says, be obliged to decide what votes must be reduced. Nothing, I think, can be spared in the Civil Service. It is the Army vote alone that is vulnerable. But with the Government against him—all the Conservatives, a large portion of the Liberals, if not all above the gangway, and the Radicals below the gangway, not very earnest, and without a single metropolitan daily paper zealous in the cause, and the *Times* dead against him—I do not think that he can succeed. He will, though, have Mr. Bright on his side, that is certain.

ALSATIA.

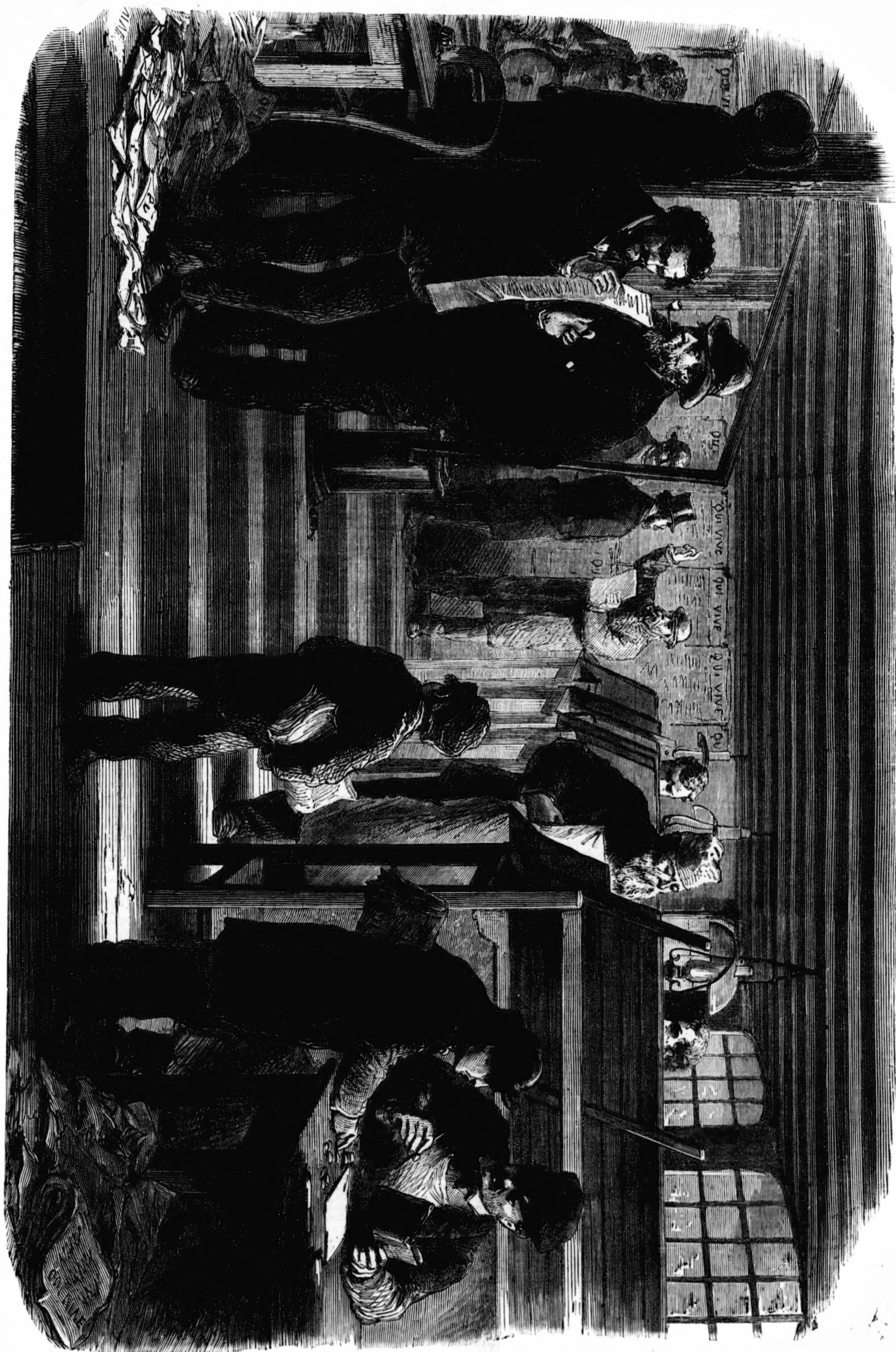
THE French continue to derive no little satisfaction from the attitude which large numbers of the people of Alsace (they will not call it *Elsass*) continue to maintain. The inhabitants of that wonderful territorial strip are many of them more French than the French, and take opportunities of showing their sorrowful indignation that they should be annexed to, with the probable fate of being ultimately absorbed in, the German military empire. In England we have, as it were, suddenly grown up to a recognition, if not to a first knowledge, of the country which has held so prominent a place in discussions on the events of the great war. The works of Erckmann-Chatrian have, as it were, made us familiar with the quaint, simple, picturesque people, their customs, and their traditions of the First Empire. From those exquisite tales, too, we learn how the country had become identified with French interests under the First Napoleon; so that, calculating the increased results of more than half a century of French sympathies since that time, we are able to estimate the anti-German tendency of the present race—which, instead of being half German, like their grandfathers, are, perhaps, three quarters French, or even more. We do not wonder, therefore, that, among the manifestations made during the negotiations for peace, the ladies of Alsace should take a part. Among these fair patriotes the ladies of Mulhouse were conspicuous; and they determined, after the preliminaries of peace were signed and the country was doomed to annexation, to present a token of their high appreciation to that citizen of France who had been most energetic in maintaining the principle of territorial integrity. It was obviously on M. Gambetta that this sad but honourable memento should be conferred, since he was the animating spirit of the defence against cession of boundaries; and for four months he may be said to have represented the old indomitable energy of France. To M. Gambetta, therefore, the ladies of Mulhouse sent their souvenir of sorrowing patriotism. It took the form of a painting by M. Henner—himself an Alsatian artist of high repute; and we are now able to publish an engraving of a work which, for exquisite finish, beauty of expression, and charming tenderness of execution, is worthy to represent even so pathetic a sentiment as it was desired to express on the occasion of its presentation.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.—On Wednesday, at the annual general court of the governors of the Royal Humane Society, held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, silver medals were presented to Sub-Lieutenant S. H. Browne, of her Majesty's ship Ocean, for saving Lieutenant L. Edey, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who fell overboard in Victoria Harbour, Hong-Kong, on the night of March 31; to Lieutenant James Martin McJannet, of the 8th Hussars, for saving Dennis Harrington, messenger in the Chief Secretary's office, Dublin, who fell into the water from the Carlisle Pier, Kingstown Harbour, on May 24; to Henry R. Beard, for rescuing a boy named Harris, of the training-ship Goliath, who fell overboard into 34 ft. of water in the Thames, at Grays, Essex, on Aug. 7; to Patrick McCarthy, a boy fifteen years of age, for plunging into the river Mersey at Stockport and saving another boy named Dutton, who sank while bathing; to John Charles Butterfield (a man with one leg), who swam a distance of one hundred yards from the shore with all his clothes on, and saved George Ogilvie and James Bryde, whose boat was capsized in 14 ft. of water in Lough Mahon, Cork, on Aug. 23; to Gustavus Parkes, who jumped overboard and rescued John Anderson, who fell from the quarter-deck of her Majesty's ship Scylla, the place where the accident occurred being infested with sharks; to Lieutenant S. G. Smith and Thomas Dalton, of her Majesty's ship Basilisk, for saving Mark Didymus, who fell into the sea, in lat. 35.26 S., on July 14; to Lieutenant H. H. Rawson, R.N., and Mr. John Aitken, engineer, of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, for lowering themselves by a rope from the vessel and saving two women who were capsized from a boat at Antwerp on Aug. 30; to Captain H. C. Whitlock (who had been before rewarded with the society's bronze medal for saving life), for jumping off the jetty and rescuing a Frenchman from drowning at Havre; and to Henry Savill, a boy only fourteen years of age, for swimming through some thick weeds with a rope in one hand and saving Oswald H. Mosley, Alfred Phases, and Herbert Beck, whose boat was upset in about 9 ft. of water in a pond at Ardingley, Sussex, on Oct. 18. The following resolution was then passed:—"That this meeting desires to record its deep sympathy with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in his late illness, and its sincere wishes that he may speedily be restored to perfect health."

THE RAILWAY SERVANTS' AGITATION.—The rules of the "Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants"—a recently-formed body, designed, in part, as a means of obtaining the ten-hours system and an improved rate of overtime—contain, as will be seen below, some provisions for the protection of the railway travelling public, as well as for the men themselves, when by reason of railway accidents they find themselves criminally prosecuted. In rule 1 the objects of the society are stated to be as follow:—"To promote a good and fair understanding between the employers and the employed; to prevent strikes; to protect and defend its members against injustice; to secure ten hours for a fair day's labour, one day extra pay for eight hours' overtime, and payment for Sunday duty; to afford a ready means, by arbitration or otherwise, for settlement of every dispute; for granting temporary assistance to its members during any inquiry instituted by the executive council; to provide legal assistance for them; to make special grants to assist members who desire to emigrate, and to found a superannuation fund for old or disabled members." The classes of railway servants specially named as eligible for election as members in rule 2 are:—"Station-masters, inspectors, locomotive foremen, clerks (booking and telegraph), enginemen, firemen, passenger guards, travelling porters, goods guards, signalmen, switchmen, shunters, pointsmen, ticket-collectors, porters, policemen, platelayers, and carmen;" but there is no restriction as to any class of railway servants. Rule 12 provides that "Any member going on duty in a state of intoxication, or becoming so while in the discharge of his duty, shall, if reported to the society, be fined in any sum not exceeding 20s., and deprived of all benefits from the society for any period not exceeding three months. . . . Any member convicted of felony, perjury, or embezzlement shall be expelled from the society and forfeit all claims thereon." By rule 16 it is provided that, should any member be prosecuted for an offence alleged to have been committed by him whilst in the discharge of his duty, he shall forward a statement of the case to the general society; and should it be proved the offence was not occasioned by drunkenness or gross negligence on the part of the member, the executive council shall empower the general secretary to take due measures for defending such member, whom the society shall, to the extent of their funds in hand, keep indemnified from all legal expenses whatsoever. The entrance fee for members is fixed at 1s. 3d., and the subscription 1s. a month. The benefits are—free members out of employment to receive 10s. per week for three months, and 5s. per week for the next three months. A member of five years' standing, wholly disabled through accident, to receive 5s. a week for the rest of his life. A member of ten years' standing can claim the superannuation allowance of 5s. per week should he be disabled in any way. Railway servants are joining the society, literally by the hundred.



"ALSATIA."—(FROM A PICTURE BY M. J. J. HENNER.)



A FRENCH NEWSPAPER OFFICE IN LONDON

A FRENCH NEWSPAPER OFFICE IN LONDON.

In a recent Number we had occasion to publish an Illustration of a party of French Communists in one of their London haunts; and our Engraving this week is taken from a sketch of another phase of life among the refugees who find an asylum among us, and a protection which they too often repay by an attempt to bring the same ruin upon our industrial organisation as they have effected both on the political and economical life of their own country.

Very few of our readers have lately visited the neighbourhood of Leicester-square and that queer region lying about Soho and the purlieus of Newport Market without meeting some of those desperate characters who are, we understand, represented "to the life" at an obscure waxwork exhibition near Oxford-street, where there is a collection of terrible-looking heads, apparently made in one mould, and each furnished with a black beard; the only exception being the likeness of Delescluze, who looks venerable with white hairs. Who goes to see this chamber of horrors? Perhaps the heroes themselves or their too-partial friends make a place of reunion there; for there seems just now to be no central meeting to which the refugees repair to devise their plans, and altogether Communism seems to be in as feeble a condition in London as every sensible Londoner could desire. Of course, there are certain frowsy cafés and faded restaurants where groups of brooding, haggard men may be seen scanning the bill of fare—taking such refreshments as they can afford, or talking in low but excited tones at the dirty little tables. They have their journals, too. At the corner of the streets in that quarter one is sometimes surprised to hear the names of strange and hitherto unknown newspapers called out in sonorous French; and for a small consideration a little badly-printed sheet, full of ejaculatory articles, which rarely gets beyond the sixth number, may be obtained by the curious in that kind of literature. It is the office of one of these declamatory and inflammatory periodicals which is represented in our Illustration. The room—such as it was, with its two or three composing-frames and its foreman, who, being an old refugee, was treated with contemptuous brutality by some of the more modern citizen patriots—was a resort of several of the leading representatives of advanced Republicanism in France. Even Jaudrien, Leverdays, Bastelica (once, it is said, the editor of the *Combat* and the *Vengeur*), and Jean Laroque were among the habitués; while J. B. Clément and La Cecilia had to do with the first number of the journal, which lasted at least four weeks, and was then reconstituted and published under the direction, it is said, of the former editor of *Père Duchêne*, who chose for his staff two ex-commanders of the Commune, Vésenier, Dupont, La Cecilia, a former printer of *Père Duchêne*, and an English contributor who was commissioned to spread the beneficial results of French Communism among his countrymen. The style of the paper was also changed. Instead of being furiously exclamatory, it affected the air of a philosophic organ, and recorded social and political paradoxes with sublime calm. Around the editor-in-chief (is it Veresch?) there revolved a group of satellites—a Communist committee in the room that serves for printing-office and meeting-place. There the frenzied articles that still occasionally appear are composed; there the editor receives "the copy," every line of which has to pass his approval before it is judged to have in it enough of Communism to appear in print. Perhaps few of our readers were aware that the Paris Commune has been among us so long, and has attracted so little notice. Liberty to such importations is a part of English free trade, but there is no market for the commodity.

HOME-RULE DEMONSTRATION IN LIMERICK.

A BANQUET was given in Limerick to Mr. Butt on Wednesday evening. Mr. Butt arrived by the one o'clock train, and was met at the railway station by a noisy crowd of 5000 or 6000 persons. Few traders of the city were present, although they had been requested to assemble in their thousands. In place of the respectable merchants and artisans, there were bare-headed women and ragged children. On the platform were the Rev. Mr. Quade, Mr. Bolster, Mr. O'Sullivan, of Kilmallock, a few other Catholic clergymen, and members of the Banquet Committee and the Farmers' Club. A procession was formed, which received additions to its numbers as it proceeded, and extended about three-quarters of a mile two deep. Mr. Butt and his son, with Mr. Smyth, M.P., occupied an open carriage, drawn by white horses, and the principal persons present followed in other carriages. A band played with great force "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The various trade societies, with their banners, took part in the demonstration. They wore rosettes of blue and green. After traversing some of the streets of the Irish town and other parts of the city, the cortege came to the O'Connell statue, where Mr. Butt briefly addressed the crowd. He thanked them for his reception and their support of the Home-Rule movement; and, alluding to the Chief Secretary's speech, said it was for them to settle the education question, and they would not be dictated to by Lord Hartington and a lot of Welshmen. His Lordship had proclaimed a policy of patience and firmness, which was a hint at coercion. Mr. Butt's counter-proclamation was that the Irish nation would meet the English Government with patience and firmness; with a determination that their country should be free, and with a patience that would know how to bide their time. Woe to the Minister who attempted to interfere with their constitutional rights. He hoped there was not a man among them who would be content to be a slave. Mr. Smyth and Father Quade having made a few observations, the assembly dispersed and paraded the streets in knots.

In the evening the banquet was held in the theatre. Tables were laid for 180 persons, but not more than one hundred sat down. The dress circle was reserved for ladies, but only four were present. Mr. Johnstone Russell presided. Among the principal guests were Messrs. Maguire, Smyth, Synan, and Martin, members of Parliament; the Mayors of Cork, Kilkenny, and Clonmel; the secretary of the Amnesty Association for the committee. Mr. Butt and the members for Meath and Westmeath were loudly cheered. When the chairman rose to speak some of the company objected to his being heard, but they were violently dragged out. The chairman gave, in accordance with the custom on such occasions, "The Health of the Queen." The band attempted to play the National Anthem, but it was received with such groans that they at length desisted, and loud cheering followed.

Mr. Martin, M.P., responding to the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," said it could be attained only by relieving the country from foreign rule, by making her the mistress and sovereign over her own lands and seas, which could only be done by Irishmen sinking all their differences in the one grand question, and by treating the English with patience and firmness.

Mr. Smyth, M.P., responding to the toast of the "People of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland," said all efforts to pacify them would fail till they were relieved from the degrading position of being drawn at the tail of an alienation. Referring to the recent speech of the Marquis of Hartington, he could only construe the noble Lord's words to mean one thing—that an attempt should be made to put down constitutional agitation.

Mr. Butt, who was received with shouts of "Welcome our member!" "Welcome the advocate of Kelly!" said it was no child's game they had to play. They must cope with the old demon of religious bigotry and party strife, with all the corruption and all the power of England, and be determined to live down intimidation and cherish the determination to crush them. He wanted to know if they would stand by him in that (Cries of "We will!"). He took that as a renewal of the pledge given by brethren to a brother. He had not gone into Parliament to oppose this or that Government, but to obtain for them the restoration of their national rights, and his friends could do much towards that.

They could show the world that the Government were unable to rule Ireland without exceptional legislation. Let the Government give them the benefits of the British Constitution, and the Union would not hold a year. Let them give them the right to carry arms and co-operate advantages. These things, if refused, would give new arguments for Home Rule; if granted, they would strengthen the country to gain Home Rule. The Church Act and Land Act had done much good, but they had been grudgingly given. There had been other legislation in a contrary direction—the last Coercion Bill, for instance, which had been enacted in England, would have driven it into rebellion. Another thing was the persistent refusal to release the political prisoners, the men who had led the forlorn hope of the Irish nation. He concluded by calling on the people to receive all classes and all creeds into their union.

The toast of "Success to the Home Government Association" was responded to by Captain Macartney, who condemned the Orangemen for their demonstrations, and said they were making themselves ridiculous.

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.

THE course of lectures at the South Kensington Museum, by Professors Duncan, Guthrie, and Huxley, for the instruction of women in science and art, was resumed on Wednesday. Professor Duncan having concluded his series of lectures on "Elementary Physiography" before Christmas, Professor Guthrie resumed the course on Wednesday with the first of a series on "Elementary Physics and Chemistry." The subject of the remaining series of the present course, by Professor Huxley, will be "Elementary Biology." In opening his series on Wednesday on "Physics and Chemistry," Professor Guthrie said that he preferred not to offer any general definition of the subject at the outset, believing that a definition would best be derived from a consideration of the subject itself. He would observe, however, that some distinction must be made between the two branches of this subject—"Physics" and "Chemistry"—although, strictly speaking, they both came under the same head, both treating of the properties of matter. The essential difference, he explained, is this: that when matter is affected by physical force, strictly so called, the matter is not sensibly and visibly altered in its properties, whereas when affected by chemical force the alterations which take place in its properties are sometimes very remarkable. The properties of any body or substance may be regarded as its distinguishing characteristics, and when we describe a body or substance we enumerate some of those properties or distinguishing characteristics. That which effects any change in the properties or position of a body is termed force. We are tending more and more to the impression that the term force, so applied, should be dispensed with altogether; but we must, for the present at all events, hold to the old notion that what effects the change is force. Thus, the state or property of a body in regard to position is changed by mechanical force, such as pressure, while its state in regard to temperature is changed by thermal force, or heat. And so on with regard to other changes that may take place. As the properties of bodies differ from one another, so also do the forces by which the changes are brought about. As many distinct properties as a body possesses, so many physical forces are there by which those properties are affected. That which changes or tends to change the position of a body, as already indicated, is called mechanical force or pressure; while that which changes the temperature of a body is called thermal force. Again, the change that is produced in the properties of steel by magnetising is termed magnetic force. After a few preliminary observations of this nature, Professor Guthrie went on to say that in order to study the effect of different forces upon matter it is necessary to divide the latter into three distinct classes—solid, liquid, and gaseous. These three forms are not perfectly distinct, but merge into one another. Some difficulty arises with regard to the precise line of distinction between solids and liquids, there being certain substances of such a nature that it is scarcely possible to say whether they should be classed under the former or under the latter head. A similar confusion takes place on the border-line between liquids and gases. Between these, under certain conditions, especially with reference to temperature and pressure, it is sometimes impossible to decide. These difficulties are still undergoing investigation, and in the mean time there is a broad line of distinction, which in ordinary circumstances is sufficiently marked. For the remainder of the present lecture, the Professor continued, we are concerned only with mechanical force, which may be termed simply force. A single force always produces motion when it acts upon a body which is at rest. Antagonism of forces may maintain rest, or equilibrium. The science which considers the effect of force upon the three forms of matter just mentioned is mechanics, and is subdivided; firstly, according as the matter acted on is solid, liquid, or gaseous; and, secondly, according as it is at rest or moves under the action of the force or forces. Thus, mechanical force acting upon solids which remain at rest under that action comes under the head of statics; but if the same force acting upon solids produces motion, then it comes under the head of dynamics. Again, mechanical force acting upon liquids which remain at rest under the action belongs to hydrostatics; but if motion is produced by the same action upon liquids it belongs to hydrodynamics. In the case of gases, the distinction between rest and motion has not been adopted, but will apply, to a certain extent, under the terms pneumatics and pneumatic-dynamics. Sound, also, may be included in the study of pneumatics. Having given these explanations, the lecturer, in order to pave the way still further for the consideration of the subject, laid down these propositions:—That the resultant of two or more forces which act together on a body is the single force which, acting alone, would produce the same effect as the joint effect of the original forces; that the original forces are components of their resultant; that forces are represented by straight lines; that the direction of the straight lines represents the direction of the force, its length, the magnitude of the force, and one of its ends the point at which the force acts; that when two forces act in the same straight line on a body their resultant is their sum or difference, according as the forces act in the same or in opposite directions; that when two forces act upon a body in straight lines inclined to one another their resultant lies between them; and that its direction and magnitude are found by a simple geometrical construction. Of some of these propositions the lecturer gave familiar illustrations. When, for instance, two horses of equal strength pull a carriage in opposite directions the resultant is nothing, because the same result would be produced if no horses were pulling at all. If two horses of unequal strength pull unequally in opposite directions, the resultant is equal to the difference of their action. Again, if the two pull in the same direction, the result of their action is equal to its sum. All this goes on the assumption that the horses have been pulling in a straight line, but the calculations become more intricate when they pull at angles. There are other circumstances to be taken into account. A horse just keeping a carriage from rolling down a hill illustrates the equilibrium between three forces—viz., the weight of the carriage, the muscular strength of the horse, and the pressure on the road. Further observations on this branch of the subject Professor Guthrie reserved for his next lecture. At the close of his remarks the Professor was warmly applauded.

THE BOLTON SCHOOL BOARD.—On Monday the Bolton School Board was occupied in discussing what religious instruction should be given in the board schools. The following resolution was moved:—"That religious teaching and observances shall be restricted to the singing of hymns from a selection approved, the daily use of the Lord's Prayer, and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures from the authorised version." Amendments to leave out the Lord's Prayer, on the one hand, and to add explanations to the reading of the Bible suited to the children, were lost; and the original motion was carried by seven votes against one.

LORD HARTINGTON ON MINISTERIAL POLICY.

LORD HARTINGTON, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed his constituents at Knighton on Friday week. The High Bailiff presided, and warmly welcomed the Marquis once more to the Radnor Boroughs. His Lordship said—No doubt, they expected some political references from him; but he would not attempt to give them anything like a history of the political events which had occurred since he last addressed them. He thought he might say, without undue boasting, the greater part of the pledges which the Government had given when they were elected had been fulfilled. He might also say that many things had been accomplished which they had not pledged themselves to undertake. He might also say that, of all those subjects which yet remained unfulfilled, the greater part were not far from being accomplished at no distant day. He was aware, in saying this, that there was a considerable amount of dissatisfaction and discontent with the conduct of the present Government in some respects. There were some who said that, if the verdict of the country were now taken, the result would be different from what it was three years ago. It was not for him to say whether this was the case or not; but he believed that in many of those who said this the wish was father to the thought, and that the discontent which existed was very much less than it was represented to be. What was more his duty, and the duty of his colleagues, was to give no just grounds for such alleged discontent. He would not deny that the last Session of Parliament was not so satisfactory in the amount of work done as the two which preceded it; those Sessions had been marked by illustrious triumphs which few Sessions could boast of; but in spite of this a great deal had been done. There were two topics upon which it was alleged they had wasted a great deal of time. He referred to the Ballot and Army Reform. He had changed his opinions on the ballot since he came among them, and he must say that the opponents of secret voting, when the time arrived, had failed to show that there was any other way in which abuses could be put down than by the instrumentality of the ballot. The chief of these were bribery and intimidation. He did not expect the ballot would have much effect on bribery; but he believed that, with regard to intimidation, the ballot would be found effective, and bring about a great deal of good. Of course, the measure was one which opened up a wide field for captious criticism and carpings, but the measure had not been lost, and he expected that the country would see in the next Session that the criticisms had not been wasted on the Government, and that a simple and still more effective measure will be introduced for ensuring a complete system of secret voting. It was quite true that the House of Lords had taken upon itself to reject certain measures which had been passed by the Commons. The House of Lords had always shown a wise deference to the firmly-expressed wishes of the country, and he believed, when a complete measure was carried by the House of Commons at an early period of the Session, as he trusted it would be with regard to the ballot, the House of Lords would approve it. They were aware that, during the past Session, an end has been put to purchase in the Army by the exercise of the Royal prerogative, and the Government had been accused of wasting the time of Parliament to no purpose in regard to this matter. They had not proceeded without being fully convinced that the country wanted a speedy end put to the purchase system. They were told that the abolition of purchase was a very small step in the direction of Army reform and the destruction of the many evils inherent in the system. In the eyes of his colleagues purchase abolition was not an end, but a means to an end. It was not his part to anticipate the statements of the Minister for War, but he might point out what it was that they intended to do, and that was to bring about a complete system of organisation. It was to this that the attention of the Government would be directed. To the charges against the Government of having recently raised the expenditure of the country, he replied by reminding the censors of the Government that at the outset the expenditure had been decreased according to promise; but since then a great war had broken out in Europe, and it was necessary, in the event of England unfortunately being dragged into it, to be in a prepared state. He believed great reductions might be made, but he considered it would be unwise to push them below a certain standpoint. Invasion of this country should be rendered not only dangerous, but impossible. We ought never to be satisfied unless we were able to meet at least two naval Powers on the seas. And, with regard to our army, we must have a defensive force to secure us against invasion, even should, by some unforeseen accident, our navy be overwhelmed, and a standing army well organised and capable of striking a blow in any part of the world. It would be unsafe, he held, to reduce our army below a certain point, especially having regard to the defence of our empire in India. He briefly referred to the question of education, and condemned those members of the Liberal party who were now causing an agitation—which he did not think a very wise agitation—against certain clauses of the Education Act passed nearly two years ago. That measure was a compromise, and it ought to have received a fair trial. Now, seeing his official connection with Ireland, no doubt they would expect him to refer to that part of the country. They had been told, with regard to Ireland, by their opponents that their policy had failed because it had not altogether suppressed disaffection, and in some places agrarian crime; and also that there had lately arisen a new and somewhat noisy agitation, which its promoters were pleased to call "Home Rule." He denied emphatically that the policy of the Government had failed. In the first place, some little limit should be granted for the operation of the remedial measures which had been passed. They could not expect a charm to supersede the application of the spirit of justice and conciliation for the suppression of animosities and jealousies which had existed for centuries. He believed, however, that legislation had produced, and was producing, very good results. What Ireland wanted now were two things—the greatest possible firmness and patience. They must be firm to repress any attempts at rebellion or insurrection; to protect life and property; and not to tolerate any propositions which tend to the insecurity or disservice of this great Empire. And, more than this, they must have firmness in showing to the people of Ireland that they were not willing to hand over the control of education entirely to them and to the priests, any more than they were willing to hand it over to the denominationalists in England. Then they must have patience with Ireland and the Irish people, and allow the remedial measures to have effect; above all, they must show to the Irish people that they were still, as hitherto, ready to listen and to remedy any well proved and acknowledged grievance. Ireland had her grievances, but so had England, Scotland, and Wales. One of the grievances was the delay in procuring local legislation. There was also the delay in the internal administration of the country. But in England there was the sanitary grievance, which was delayed; and in Scotland the grievance of education had yet to be dealt with; but England and Scotland did not come forward, and, because of this delay, demand separate Parliaments. In regard to University education in Ireland, it was a very difficult question to consider and dispose of; but if the same spirit was brought to bear on it which had been brought to bear on the Church and the land, he believed it would not be found incapable of solution. In dealing with Ireland altogether, they must avoid anything which would foster party differences, and by exercising patience in an emergency keep clear of running into hasty legislation. The noble Marquis, in conclusion, cordially thanked his constituents for the remarkable kindness and consideration they had shown to him since his election. A vote of confidence was afterwards passed unanimously.

AT THE MEETING OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD, on Wednesday, an order was made for the election of a member, in succession to the Rev. W. Rogers, on Friday. Upon the motion of Mr. C. Reed, M.P., it was resolved that the plan for erecting a school on the German system of class division should be tried upon a site in Essex-street, Stepney, where it has been determined to provide accommodation for 1000 children.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE CABINET.—Last Saturday night Mr. T. B. Potter, member for Rochdale, in addressing the members of the Lower-placo Liberal Association, said that they would remember that in July, 1870, the Government proposed the increase of the Army by 20,000 men, and an enlarged vote of two millions sterling. He voted with the glorious minority of seven on that occasion. They had been called "the seven wise men," and he had been told by the Tory party that he had taken a course that was a disgrace to Rochdale. Since Mr. John Bright had been better, he had told (Mr. Potter) that when he was far from being well he had heard of the question being brought before the House, and partially connected with the Belgian difficulty, and that, agreeing with the "seven wise men," though he knew nothing of their voting at the time, he (Mr. Bright) gave in his resignation to Mr. Gladstone on that very question. However, he was likely that for the stability of the Government, his resignation was not pressed. It was now a satisfaction to him (Mr. Potter) to remember how he voted on that occasion, and he was sure that there were now many members of the House of Commons who wished they had taken the same course, for to this day the egregious blunder was a stumbling-block in the way of the Government.



NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS: TOY BOOTHS ON THE BOULEVARD DE LA MADELEINE.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN FRANCE.

TOY BOOTHS IN THE PARIS BOULEVARDS.

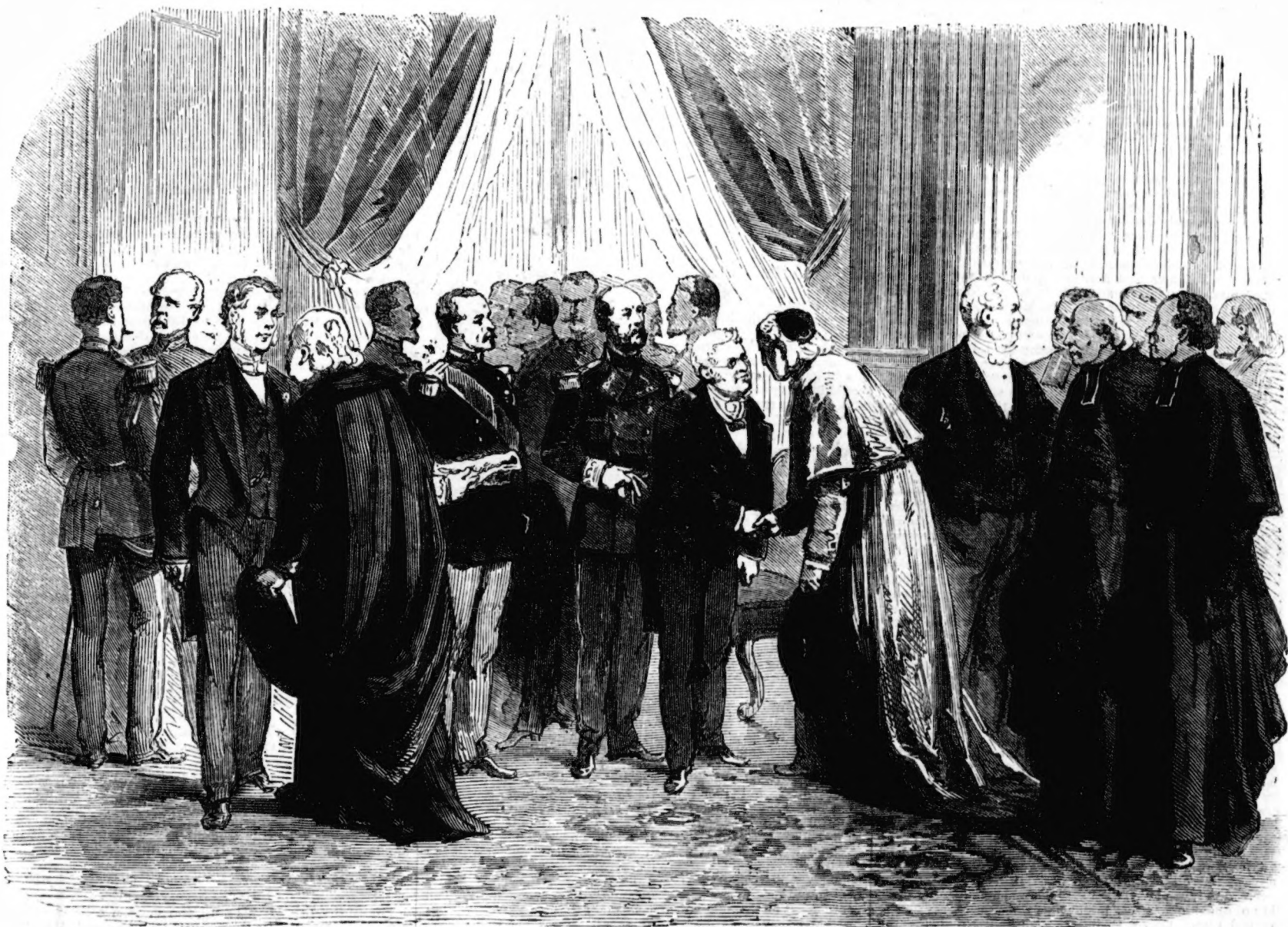
PARIS lives again! The excitement of the elections, the strife of political parties, the reopening of the theatres, the flood of journals in the kiosques, the resumption of promenades in the Champs Elysées, the recovery of the omnibus and cab service, and, above all, the general obliteration of the marks of the late terrible siege, have made the capital once more a representative city to pleasure-seekers. It is not easy to realise that the French metropolis is still in a state of siege, and, at all events, the inhabitants seemed determined to forget that condition on New-Year's Day, when everybody went out to observe the great holiday in their usual manner. Perhaps no better proof was afforded of the fact that Paris still lived than the sudden revival of those old customs which makes the Jour de l'An a terror to the stingy and the impetuous. Before dawn the concierge, the shoeblack, the postman, the waiter at the restaurant, the laundress, the small coal man, and every employé of every grade had prepared new-year's gifts, that they might gently remind their patrons of the duties and privileges of the season; and every well-ordered citizen had sorted out sundry five-franc pieces, had laid in a stock of étrennes of various sorts and sizes, and had heaped his table with packages of toys and bon-bons, and ornamented gimcracks, wherewith to express his obligations. The quiet suggestiveness with which the waiter puts a decorated orange on your plate after you have eaten your two-franc breakfast, the innocent self-consciousness of the portress who brings up a gigantic sweetmeat along with your morning paper, the obsequious gratitude of the odd man who presents you with a packet of fancy note-paper when he brushes your

coat, and the shy impudence of the blanchisseuse who offers you a charming spray of artificial flowers for your buttonhole, are all expressive of a desire for mutual recognition of the anniversary; and, after all, these poor people may well ask for a little encouragement, for on their continued small services a good deal of your comfort will depend. If you are a bachelor with a tolerably extensive visiting acquaintance you will have a hard day's work before you, and will find it economical to bespeak a cab two or three days beforehand, in order to drive from house to house smothered in oddly-shaped packages, which, having been duly addressed, will find their way into a score or so of nurseries. New-Year's Day is essentially the children's holiday. For them the shops are gay with gaudy devices; for them all kinds of charming dolls, grotesque heads, fashionable puppets, horrible mechanical contrivances, movable beasts, vocal birds, and jointed reptiles are invented and manufactured of wood, paper, tinsel, metal, spangles, and all sorts of destructible materials; and for them, even now that the gay city is still under a cloud, the boulevards are like gigantic Lowther Arcades; and the quarter of the Madeleine holds its annual fair, where inexhaustible stores of toys glitter and swing within the recesses of queer, picturesque booths. At night, on New-Year's Eve, the Boulevard de la Madeleine presents a wonderful appearance—the dark footway relieved here and there by a great glare of light that glows from the opening of one of these al-fresco warehouses, and partially illumines the eager faces of the curious purchasers, who stop to load themselves with purchases that are there and then borne off by shrill-voiced requisitionists. Even the gaunt trees that still survive the siege seem to have burst into strange foliage of dolls, drums, wheelbarrows, liliputian sabres, sword-belts, and sparkling trinkets,

while all along the street of tents a confused but pleasant murmur of talk, enlivened by children's laughter, adds to the illusion, and makes everyone for the moment forget the calamities of the year that is passing away.

BEGGARS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS

have already made ready for the street campaign afforded them on the national holiday; and whatever may have disappeared under the German occupation and the rule of the Commune, assuredly the mendicants of Paris hold their own. Here they are the very representatives of the horrible crew depicted by Sue in his "Mysteries." The halt, the lame, the blind, the deformed; and along with them those itinerant who, as street musicians, the owners of performing-dogs, and street charlatans, make their harvest on the morning of the new year. At this season they seem to have increased to fourfold their usual number, and the general public are at their mercy, as they take advantage of the general holiday license to occupy the pavement at street corners, and "make their pitch" in any convenient open space where the crowd is attracted by some rare show. It is from the quartier of Saint Victor that they emerge, where they may be seen coming from some of the meanest taverns of the district. A queer, motley crew of sham sailors, sham working men, mothers of hired families, and cripples of all kinds; the modern descendants of the mendicants who formerly peopled the Cour des Miracles. One of the most conspicuous, as she is said to be the most prosperous, is the "cul-de-jatte," a crippled woman, whose means of locomotion is a bowl, in which she squats, shuffling along by means of clogs worn upon her hands, and so enabling her to lift herself a few inches at a time. It is said that this unfortunate



M. THIERS RECEIVING THE CLERGY AND GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE AT VERSAILLES ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

creature is regarded as a kind of superior; and as she receives alms from almost everybody at whose feet she whines, she is a person of considerable means, and has refused more than one offer of marriage. The various members of the troop having selected their hunting-ground in the various quarters of Paris, derive no little advantage from the charitable influences of the general merry-making; and when they meet at night, in some favourite wineshop of St. Victor, can mostly count a handsome profit from the observance of the Jour de l'An.

M. THIERS'S RECEPTION AT VERSAILLES.

In the palmy days of the Second Empire the New-Year's-Day receptions at the Tuileries were wont to be looked on as great events, and as emphatically marking that out as "the day of the year;" for then the oracle was expected to speak on whose utterances depended the peace of Europe. The few angry words spoken to the Austrian Ambassador in 1859, which heralded the war in Italy, now belong to history, as does, in all probability, the man who spoke them; but their results are, perhaps, not even yet fully developed. All that is changed now, however. France no longer controls the politics of Europe, and the new-year's receptions at Versailles are tame affairs, as compared with those of the Tuileries; and all the better for France and for M. Thiers, we think. The President's receptions of the great officers of State, of the members of the Assembly, and of the representatives of foreign Powers were extremely simple ceremonies, if, indeed, ceremonies they can be called. The visitors—among whom the higher clergy were conspicuous—paid their respects individually to the President of the Republic, who replied in the same way. Monsignor Chigi, the Papal Nuncio, for instance, no longer spoke on behalf of his brother diplomats; M. Thiers made no set speech; there was a good deal of hand-shaking, and the expression of much kindly feeling towards the Republic and its venerable Chief. That was all; and that, in the circumstances, was well—better, a thousand times, than the old pompous or hectoring displays made by Napoleon III.

A DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CORPS LEGISLATIF IN 1857.

(From "The Member for Paris.")

THE debate had already commenced when Horace settled into his seat in the House—if debate it can be called where every honourable gentleman was known to be of the same opinion, and would infallibly vote the same way when the hour of "division" arrived. The Corps Législatif, indeed, had not been created that it might make itself much heard or felt. Its function in the constitutional machinery was to spin as noiselessly as possible; to do its little piece of allotted work in the way prescribed, but just that and no more; above all, to avoid clanking or in any way jarring upon the nerves of its Imperial proprietor. The look of the session hall marked its altered destination from what the place had been in days passed by. Where was the tribune whence Royer-Collard had delivered his flashing orations; Manuel, Foy, and Benjamin Constant hurled their fire; and where Guizot had stood at bay, breasting the attacks of Berryer, Lamartine, and Thiers combined? Gone. Where were the strangers' galleries in which two generations of Frenchmen had trained themselves to love of Parliamentary eloquence, to worship of freedom? Where the journalists' box, in which, turn by turn, had sat all the master penmen who had moulded the thoughts of young France—Courcier, Carrel, Mignet, Vitel, Sacy, Girardin? Present, but closed. Where the benches on which, at one time and in one array, had figured Victor Hugo and Béranger, Louis Blanc and Quinet, Montalembert and Lamennais, Arago and Cousin? Present again, but peopled by two hundred and sixty gentlemen of débonnaire aspect and facile manners, with not an idea between them, but plenty of small talk; gentlemen called pretty much to right and left as we gather mushrooms, from half-ruined estates, from the purlieus of the Stock Exchange, from plethoric, and consequently loyal, Chambers of Commerce, from the semi-official press, from ministerial backstairs, last and not least, from Court. All of which gentlemen had been shoved into the Corps Législatif to do their

duty, and did it—voting as they were bid, and roaring very conscientiously, "Hear, hear," when a Minister spoke, to the tune of five hundred pounds a year apiece.

As a counterpoise to these two hundred and sixty human and self-acting voting instruments, Horace's seat, slightly isolated from the others, being a little to the left of the president's chair, was the only one which could, by any elasticity of expression short of downright abuse of language, be termed independent.

As Horace entered an obese legislator was sawing the air with his right hand, proclaiming the reasons which would induce him to vote in favour of the bill—a gratuitous piece of good nature which seemed so entirely superfluous to his colleagues that they serenely busied themselves in different ways and didn't listen to him. A large proportion of honourable members were writing their private letters, a good number more sprawling with legs outstretched, hands deep in pockets, and countenances upturned with a beatific gaze at the skylight, were sleeping the sleep of the just. Four or five, whom you had fancied poring with absorbed interest over statistical bluebooks, were palpitating over the incidents of a steeplechase at Chantilly, described in the usual graphic language by a reporter of *Le Sport*; and a pair who kept their backs turned to the rest of the world, and were pushing white bits of something composedly towards each other, looked suspiciously as if they were playing at dominoes.

Horace was soon surrounded in his seat—colleagues in squads came smirking up to kill time with a little quiet chat till the rising of the House. He was not unpopular, the member for Paris. Deputies fat and lean, jovial and bilious, broke into smiles as he passed them. In the lobbies he reaped as many hat salutes and shakes of the hand as he knew what to do with. The prevailing notion was that, although independent, which was certainly a point against him, he was not dangerous, and might be trusted.

A canine-visaged deputy, with a rasping voice and a nose like a fig, said pleasantly, "Shall we have the satisfaction of hearing you to-day, Monsieur le Marquis? A debate in which I take some interest. Was a planter myself in the good times."

"In the time of slavery?"

"Precisely. I had five hundred slaves, and devilish contented they were. Never cowhided them except when they deserved it. Within three years of the abolition half of them were underground; floated themselves to the deuce on rivers of rum. Ah, the rascals!"

"I do think it's so absurd to talk of niggers as human beings," giggled a young viscount, with features livid from long vigils, and hair in curl. "The Marquise de Vermeillon had a negro page she dressed in red, and an ape she put in blue—confoundedly *rococo* she was, the Marquise. And I used to say to her, 'Marquise, if those two exchange clothes, I shall be giving sugar-plums to Snowball—this was the nigger—and my card to Adonis—this was the ape. He, he, he.'" Everybody laughed. This was very funny.

"I lost a million francs by the abolition," resumed a big-nosed planter, in a voice like that of a nutmeg on a grater, "but the colony lost more. Chaps that didn't understand anything about the niggers' interests, nor about anybody else's, those that suppressed slavery. Why, isn't there slavery in all countries, more or less? Look at our peasants, who are taken by the conscription at twenty, made to serve seven years, and risk being shot into the bargain. The niggers risked nothing; there wasn't a cleaner, happier lot going; why, it was like a prime concert to see 'em squat in a row and whistle in the sun. Then we used to marry 'em!"

"Yes," grinned the young Viscount; "and I've heard of a nigger who was henpecked like fun, until one lucky day his wife was sold to one master and he to another. That's an advantage that wouldn't have been open to him if he'd been a free Frenchman. Once spliced with us whites is always spliced."

More merriment, interrupted this time, however, by the sudden close of the obese member's speech. At this the House woke up for a moment, and burst cordially, and without a moment's hesitation, into unanimous cheering. The members who were writing their letters, those who slept with their countenances heavenwards, those who were palpitating over the prose of the sporting writer, and the pair who played dominoes, all looked up and shouted defiantly "Hear, hear!" as if there were an invisible opposition making itself obtrusive on the benches of the Left, and requiring to be put down. Then the President, a dapper statesman, ornamented with a red ribbon and star, consulted a list on his table, and called out to another deputy to rise and say something. It was very much indeed like a schoolmaster crying, "Boy Duval, stand up and construe."

Unfortunately for the regularity of the proceedings, the honourable gentleman appealed to was absent, having been taken ill in the morning; so was the next member on the list, who had been summoned away at early dawn to bury a relative; and the third deputy whose name the President called was not yet arrived—whence an unexpected hitch. These debates, to tell the truth, were all mapped out beforehand, like the programmes of a musical entertainment. In order that a sceptic public might have no handle for murmuring the honourable members did small work for their £500 per annum, M. Gribaud, the Minister, and his Excellency the President, provided between them that no bill should be sent up to the Crown without a decent amount of preliminary speechifying to season it withal. They recruited talkative members—those preferred who had the great art of saying nothing, and putting it into a good many words. It would be arranged that Monsieur A. should get up and talk from two till a quarter past, that Monsieur B. should follow him from the quarter to the half-hour, and that when Messieurs C., D., and E. had each had their twenty minutes' or half-hour's turn, according as they felt in condition, Monsieur Gribaud himself should rise—towards five or thereabouts—reduce all their arguments to powder, prevail upon them to withdraw their suggestions or amendments, which they were not likely to object to do, and get the bill voted by acclamation in time for everybody to be home and dressing for dinner at six. Now, when Messrs. C., D., and E. all failed to come up to time together, it was tantamount to what the unforeseen eclipse of the tenor, bass, and baritone at one of Monsieur Hertz's morning performances would have been. Some little consternation ensued. The honourable gentlemen who were writing their private letters nibbled the ends of their quills, the pair who played dominoes looked guiltily apprehensive lest they should be dragged out of their retirement and forced to speak, whether they liked it or not; Monsieur Gribaud, who had been sitting with his arms folded and his head drooping upon his chest, in apparent slumber—though of all men in the room he was certainly the most wide-awake, drew out his watch, but, seeing it yet wanted two hours to six, put it back again, and frowned. What was to be done? Propriety scarcely admitted of the Minister making a general appeal for somebody to devote himself, and it would not have concurred with the dignity of a legislative council for the President to exclaim, "I vow nobody shall go out of here until I get my three speeches." In this emergency all eyes sought Horace.

What is the use of an Opposition member if he be not prepared to spout by the hour at half-a-minute's notice? So, drawn by that magnetic attraction which brings orators to their legs, Horace, without well knowing what he did, rose, and an instantaneous sigh of relief went round. He had not in the least made up his mind as to what he should say, neither had he caught a dozen words of what the last speaker had uttered; moreover, he was not quite clear as to what the bill's scope was. These were disadvantages, but, being a Frenchman every inch, they did not appal him as they might have done the scion of a less glib-tongued race. Certes, there was a difference between the young man who had stammered the first phrases of his maiden speech before the judges of the Police Correctionnelle and the coolly confident deputy of the people. The confidence of twenty thousand voters must make a man self-trusting if anything will. Horace began by running his hands through his hair, which seems to be a physical necessity with most Parisian speakers, and then, without hesitation, started into a retrospective survey of the French colonial empire, which would be sure to be appropriate. He alluded to Duplex and Lally-Tollendal; compared Lapeyrouse and Cook, somewhat to the disparagement of the latter; grew lyrical over Montcalm and the fall of Quebec; and towered to patriotic heights when describing how "the fairest jewels of our colonial crown" had been reft away by the avidity of a nation now at peace with us. This brought him to the negroes, and to the question of compulsory and gratuitous instruction, which, like the Messrs. Somebody's pills, appears to be the panacea for all evils, known and unknown. "The negroes were lazy, and allowed our colonies to be ruined—why was that? Because they were not educated. If the negro were taught to read, and gratified with a free press to develop his liberal culture, not a doubt that he would take to work with an ardent zeal. Commerce would flourish under his efforts, and France would show herself in colonial prosperity, as in other things, to be the mistress of the world." This conclusion was hailed, as it deserved to be, with loud, long, and general applause, for the great merit of the speech was that, although nobody had understood it, it had occupied a good hour in delivery. All that now remained was for Gribaud to reply, which he did with adroitness, declaring he should not fail to remember the suggestion of his hon. friend, and that the question of negro instruction would for the future be foremost amongst those involving his most attentive consideration. Whereupon there was more cheering, enthusiastic and long-continued; the question was put from the chair, and carried *nem. con.*; the pens, newspapers, blotting-books, and dominoes were stowed away, and everybody went home to dinner, France being the richer by a bill, and the Corps Législatif the happier for three speeches. Such is civilisation.

ETHICS IN ST. PAUL'S.

ON Tuesday evening the Right Rev. Bishop Piers Claughton, Archdeacon of London, delivered, under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, the second of a series of lectures on the "Ethics of Buddhism and Mohammedanism compared with those of Christianity."

Bishop Claughton began by observing that in speaking now of one of the most ancient and widely-spread religions, he should consider it not so much in its character as a religion as a system of moral teaching. In the first place, then, as a moral system, Buddhism was singularly pure; most of its precepts were worthy of comparison with the Christian system. In effect, they were to a considerable extent identical with the Christian rules of morality, and he was not there to give such an account of its practice as should stamp it as entirely inconsistent with its teaching in all respects. He should speak of it with impartiality, and his statement, imperfect as it might be, would at least be a candid statement, and one derived from his intercourse with the people themselves and with their moral teachers. He must, however, say that this moral system, in spite of all he had said in its praise, was inconsistent as a system viewed as a whole, unsound as a system of ethics, and, in a sense to which he had alluded in his previous lecture, unsuccessful. By this he did not mean that it had no success, or that the people were utterly immoral, but that it had not succeeded in stamping on them a true reflex of itself, while as a system it was inconsistent and impractical. The peculiarity of Buddhism was, that while it took the place of a religion, and ranked as a religion, it was not, strictly speaking, a religion at all, but a system without a God, distinctly forbidding and degrading actual worship. There was, indeed, a great deal in practice entirely inconsistent with its theory, but that was owing to certain laws of human nature which it failed to satisfy. It was a wonderful attempt on the part of one man (for the lecturer believed it to be mainly the attempt of one man) to make a system of morals, to impose it upon nations, and yet not to base that system upon religion. Buddhism was atheistical. He was not asking his hearers on that account to condemn it entirely; he was not now, indeed, putting its atheistical character before them as a ground of condemnation, or even as a reasonable ground for considering it imperfect. He believed that Buddha, that was Gantama, seeing the utter superstition into which Indian religion had fallen, was fallaciously led to impute to religion, not to the superstitious abuse of it, the great mass of evil he saw closely connected with and almost based upon it. Hinduism, for instance, as it now existed in Ceylon, was a gross and corrupt superstition, scarce worthy the name of religion, and if any belonging to it were moral or good at all it was in spite of their religion, and not in consequence of it. Now, by the doctrines of Buddhism the people were not taught to believe that one object of veneration (even Buddha himself) actually existed, but that any one might possibly, in the course of ages yet to come, attain to the same distinction with the Buddha, who was only, as it were, the first example of success, and that all his followers, if they were faithful to his teaching, might reach the same high estate and character. Buddhism was not a religion, for it did not profess to base its moral teaching on any duties to a god, it did not admit a creator nor did it inculcate worship, although there was a great deal of superstitious worship connected with it in spite of itself. The founder was only set before the people as one whom they should lovingly remember, and in whose memory they should offer gifts. It was true that the Buddhists offered prayers, but this was no part of the teaching of the priests or of the system, and one of the inconsistencies observable was the worship by the people of the carved images of Buddha to be found in the temples. Although the people and the priests would not admit it, they were, practically, idolaters. Strange as it might appear, devil worship existed to a considerable extent, temples being specially dedicated to the honour of certain evil spirits whose malignant influence the people deprecated; and even the Buddhist priests, who ought to denounce this devil worship, maintained a great deal of their ascendancy by attending in times of sickness and repeating their charms, with a view to counteract the evil influences. Buddhism was plainly inconsistent in itself; but the more important question they had now to consider was whether it was unsound as an ethical system. It was unsound in this way. While it taught justice, purity, and sobriety, he would not impute any wrong if it taught these and other virtues perfectly, because the people might not be themselves just, pure, and temperate; but the question of a right moral teaching must be looked at irrespective of its success, and this system in its ethical teaching was unsound, because it put before men as moral duties things which were not duties, or at all events not duties in the manner in which they were set before the people; and it also taught that certain things were wrong, which were not in the least morally wrong, which were not forbidden, and were even expressly permitted by God. For instance, it was wrong, according to their teaching, to take animal life; and as the people could not avoid destroying animals, the Buddhist believers were guilty of all sorts of evasion in order to conceal from themselves the fact that they were taking life. Yet he had frequently interfered to rescue cats and dogs from being treated with the grossest cruelty by children, under the eyes of their parents, who would have been shocked to see the life of the creature taken in order to save it from torture. There was another point in which, morally, it failed entirely. Its priests were not the sympathetic pastors of the people. They occasionally, as an act of merit on their part, read out some of the precepts of Buddha; but when they went among the people it was not as teachers, or as men ready to sympathise with sufferers and anxious to rebuke wrongdoers. They went among their followers merely as an act of merit to receive their alms, for the priests were enjoined to get their subsistence in this way; and, as it was simply an act of duty on the part of the people to give that subsistence, the priest personally commanded little respect, although his office might be held in considerable esteem. Thus the large class of priests became licensed beggars, and mendicancy was made a virtue instead of a vice. He had often heard it imputed to these priests that they were guilty of gross immoralities; but he would not accuse them of this, as he could not speak from his own knowledge on the subject, and he was willing to hope for the best. Such a character was, he feared, too often given them by Christian persons, who, being prejudiced, listened but too readily to tales with very little foundation in truth. These priests were all monks living in colleges answering to the Christian monasteries; they had not to enter upon any real battle with the sins and temptations of the world around them; generally speaking, they lived comfortable, easy lives; and, if the particular act of eating was to be done under the tax of begging their food, their wants were quickly supplied. He wished, for the sake of mankind, that he could give a better account of the morality of this people; but, in truth, the Buddhist had no idea of that which was one of the very first moral duties set before the Christian—that of resisting his besetting sin, be it love of revenge or lust of gain, with them a very common failing. They followed out the promptings of their resentful feelings or their cupidity to the death; and, strangely inconsistent, while regarding the lower forms of animal life as sacred, they held the life of man as nothing if it interfered with their revenge or gain. The moral check we had never seemed to arise in their case; and one great good which had resulted from the English rule to these people was, that nearly every murder, even that of a child, was brought home and traced to the doer. This they could not understand. With them human life could not be said to be sacred, and he was sorry to say that this was one terrible stain on that peace-loving, good, and gentle race, among whom he had passed many happy years. These inconsistencies and the want of success of Buddhism as a moral instructor were to be traced to the utter fallaciousness of the ground on which moral duty rested, and the entire absence of worthy and sufficient motives for right doing. All their virtue was to be rested upon an idea of merit; vice was to be avoided simply because it might bring certain evils to be deprecated in a

future state of existence. Proceeding, then, to glance at the doctrines of Buddhism with respect to the idea of an after-life and the transmigration of souls, he ventured to assert that the idea of future happiness was entirely wanting as a motive. Even the idea of deity, not perhaps of a personal god, but rather a form of pantheism which they borrowed from the Brahmins so far as it operated as a motive, although not taught them, tended, as well as the impracticable character of their doctrine of a future state, to take away all idea of responsibility. It was to the fallacy and wrong teaching of their system rather than to their character that he imputed the fact of their being so terribly wanting in the idea of personal responsibility. Here the Bishop adverted to the doctrine of "Nirwana," or the future state of the virtuous, which practically, he showed, differed little from annihilation, as it would appear to the uninstructed, or people at large. In an interesting account of his intercourse with the people and their priests when he was teaching them Christianity, the right rev. Prelate illustrated his remarks upon the failure of Buddhism as a moral system compared with Christianity, and concluded his discourse by giving a hopeful account of the change which had been made and the good which had been effected in the case of the Cingalese, of whom he spoke in terms of affectionate regard, by the introduction of Christianity. It is to this, the Bishop said, that we must look for the amelioration of any people; the doctrines of the Fall of Man and of Grace were not mere dogmas, they were realities. It was a real work which our missionaries, with many faults and imperfections, were doing, the same for which the noble-hearted Pateson laid down his life; it was to save men, to bring them to the knowledge of God the Father, through the Son, and to open their hearts to the influence of God the Holy Ghost.

MUSIC.

ONLY two concerts have been given during the present week, both taking place in St. James's Hall, which was crowded on each occasion. Mr. Arthur Chappell resumed his Popular Concerts on Monday, when Herr Strauss made his first appearance for the season, and led an excellent performance of Beethoven's tenth quartet (in E flat), and the famous septet. These works are general favourites—the latter more especially—and it was not surprising that the executants were honoured with enthusiastic applause. In the septet Messrs. Strauss, Zerbini, and Piatti, who, with Herr Ries, had played the quartet, were joined by Messrs. Lazarus (clarinet), C. Harper (horn), Wotton (bassoon), and Reynolds (double bass). Mr. Hallé played Beethoven's sonata in E minor with his usual delicacy; and Signor Piatti excited the highest admiration by his masterly execution of a sonata by Veracini. The vocalist was Miss Alice Fairman, who has a good voice, but little knowledge.

Mr. John Boosey gave the second of his ballad concerts on Wednesday, and was again lucky enough to have the co-operation of Mr. Sims Reeves, who sang "The Pilgrim of Love" (encored); "Early in the Spring Time," and "Come into the Garden, Maud" (encored). It is needless to say that the great tenor charmed his audience, and was applauded to the echo. Other songs were sung and successes made by Madame Sherrington, Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Fennell, Miss Enriquez, and Mr. Lloyd; but the proceedings do not call for notice in detail. Miss Kate Roberts relieved the vocal pieces by playing two fantasias on the pianoforte in brilliant style.

NEW MUSIC.

Happy. Song. Words by Louisa Gray; Music by ELIZABETH PHILP. Cramer, Wood, and Co.

Miss Philp cultivates a simple style with great success, and, in this instance, she has combined simplicity with much of the peculiar charm which ensured popularity for the artless effusions of the late "Claribel." The theme is one of love, and its title may be explained by the concluding line of each verse, "His heart is all mine, all mine." A favourable reception surely awaits the song. Key, D major; compass, C sharp to F sharp—eleven notes.

Birds Will Sing. Song. Written by J. Denis Coyne; Music by ELIZABETH PHILP. R. Mills and Sons.

This is a pleasant and cheerful theme, making but a passing reference to that "Chamber of Horrors" wherein our lady composers so like to exercise their gifts. It tells how the sweet influences of Nature bring rest and gladness to a troubled heart. The music is appropriate, carefully written, and with more originality about it than belongs to songs of the class as a rule. Key, G major; highest note, E.

The Night Closes o'er Her. Ballad. Written by Emily Bond; Music by ELIZABETH PHILP. Cramer, Wood, and Co.

This is the mournful story of a little child who goes forth in the night to seek the resting-place of her dead mother, tumbles into the mill-stream, and is drowned. We hardly see the usefulness of adding imaginary woes to the intensely real ones under which humanity labours, unless, as is not the case here, some moral purpose be served. The music is simplicity itself, yet not destitute of a homely pathos. Key, D major; highest note, E.

The Love that's Never Told. Ballad. Composed by ELIZABETH PHILP. Boosey and Co.

For all the title of this song, the maiden tells the story of her love, and a melancholy narrative it is. As usual, Miss Philp well expresses the sentiment to be conveyed, doing so with an utter absence of effort, and in a most unpretentious way. Whatever may be the technical worth of this lady's compositions, it is certain they breathe an artistic spirit, for the absence of which no amount of mere technical skill could atone. Key, E flat; highest note, F.

O Tell Me, Shall My Love be Myne. Ballad. Written by John Ellison; composed by CHARLES R. BLOE. Evans and Co.

Mr. Bloe has been successful in his attempt to set some exquisite verses. The quaint spirit of the words is happily reflected in the music, and both together make a charming song, with which all our musical readers should be on intimate terms. Key, A minor and major; highest note, E.

Witches' Dance, for the Pianoforte. By BERTHOLD TOURS. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

This is a movement in D major, for the most part animated and pleasing, while not deficient in passages suggesting the title. The difficulties it presents are not great; which fact, coupled with decided character, will no doubt ensure a measure of favour.

Sonatina for the Pianoforte. Composed and Dedicated to Little Players by BERTHOLD TOURS. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

This work consists of an allegro in G major, a romance in C major, and a march in the original key. In structure it is well adapted for those to whom it is dedicated, while the details are such as may be turned to good account for educational purposes. The first movement and some portions of the last are pleasing and within the grasp of children; but we fear that the romance goes over their heads.

Ephéméron: Caprice Etude; Deux Esquisses (en forme de Danse); Dreaming: Sketch. Composed by BERTHOLD TOURS. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

These pieces are fully characterised by their composer's peculiarities of style, though by no means of equal merit. Amateurs are most likely to prefer the esquisses and the sketch, which have a strong individuality in union with agreeable effect. All require some study on the part of the player, but this is an advantage. Music adapted for use *a prima vista* is generally useless.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARY has written to the promoters of an education meeting in Derry, acknowledging the receipt of their memorial, which, the promoters say, was signed by two thousand Roman Catholic clergy and laity in favour of denominational education. The memorial is to the House of Commons, and was sent to Mr. Gladstone for presentation. The answer is simply an acknowledgment of the receipt of the document.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK.—Death has just removed another conspicuous actor in the late American Civil War. The Atlantic cable on Wednesday announced the decease, at the comparatively early age of fifty-five, of Major-General Halleck, who for one third of the time during which that conflict raged was General-in-Chief of all the armies of the United States, and who, by his calm judgment and strategical skill, contributed largely towards the final triumph of the North. He was born in 1816, at the village of Western, near Utica, in the State of New York, and after studying for a brief period at Union College, Schenectady, entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1835, graduated there with distinction in 1839, and immediately afterwards received his commission as a Second Lieutenant of Engineers. His scientific attainments were so great that he was appointed an Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point; but he resigned this position in 1840, and during the next five years was employed in engineering operations in New York harbour. In 1845 he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant; he served on the lower Californian coast during the Mexican war; was breveted a Captain in 1847; and became a Captain of Engineers in 1853. In 1854, however, he retired from the army and settled at San Francisco, where he carried on business as a lawyer, commission agent, and manager of mines until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, when, on the recommendation of General Scott, he was nominated a Major-General of the United States army. On the resignation of the aged General Scott, who had in the first instance been intrusted with the direction of the movements of the Federal armies, that arduous and responsible task devolved upon Major-General Halleck, to whose combinations must be attributed that series of successes achieved with such rapidity by the North, from the taking of Fort Donelson till the evacuation of Corinth by General Beauregard and the capture of Memphis. In November, 1861, Major-General Halleck succeeded General Fremont in the command of the Military Department of the West. In this capacity he displayed the greatest firmness. He established the most severe discipline in his army, expelled from it the negroes and newspaper correspondents, and gave notice that all rebels and those who lent them aid would be arrested and their property confiscated, and that spies would be shot. He placed under the absolute control of the military authorities the navigation of the Missouri and Mississippi, threatening all offenders with martial law; and, finally, he required all clergymen, members of Universities, railway directors, and other public functionaries to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. On March 11, 1862, Major-General Halleck was placed at the head of the Department of the Mississippi. After the battle of Pittsburg Landing, fought between the Confederates under General Beauregard and the Federals under General Grant, the victory being claimed by both sides, General Grant was superseded by Major-General Halleck, who assumed the command of the army. Cautiously advancing to Corinth, he compelled the Confederates to evacuate that village, where he fixed his headquarters on May 30. The States of Tennessee and Kentucky having been added to his command, he made himself master, about June 15, of Chattanooga, in Tennessee, on the borders of Alabama and Georgia. Immediately on gaining this important position, which was the centre of a railway system and a mining district, he attempted to re-establish railway communication with the north-west in order to facilitate the transport of troops and munitions of war. A few weeks later he was made General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and retired to Washington, whence he issued his orders and directed the movements of the various armies that were in the field. The campaigns he devised and ordered were partially successful, but in some instances failure was caused partly by the jealousy of his subordinates and partly by the political difficulties he encountered in carrying out his plans. In March, 1864, Lieutenant-General Grant became General-in-Chief, and took the field, Major-General Halleck, who was now appointed Chief of Staff, remaining at the War Department in Washington. At the close of the war he was placed in command of the Military Division of the James, with headquarters at Richmond, in 1865; was shortly afterwards assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco; and finally, in March, 1869, was transferred to the command of the Military Department of the South, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky. Major-General Halleck is the author of several works, both original and translated. The most important is his "Elements of Military Art and Science," published in 1846, and republished in 1858 with the addition of "Critical Notes on the Mexican and Crimean Wars."

SIR FRANCIS CROSSLEY.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Sir Francis Crossley, the senior member for the Northern Division of the West Riding. The hon. Baronet, who received his title in 1863, was fifty-four years of age. He entered Parliament in 1852, for Halifax, his native town; and seven years afterwards, in conjunction with Sir John Ramsden, contested the then undivided West Riding, a vast constituency, with 40,000 electors. Sir John Ramsden came in at the head of the poll, with 15,978; Sir Francis Crossley followed with 15,401; and Mr. Stuart Wortley, formerly Recorder of London, who stood as a Conservative, polled 13,636 votes, and was defeated. By the Appropriation of Seats Act, 1861, the West Riding was divided, and the Reform Act of 1867 split it into three constituencies. Sir Francis offered himself to the electors of the Northern Division, and both in 1865 and 1868 he was returned without opposition. His failing health for some time caused him to withdraw from political life; but his name will be long remembered, as well for his sterling adherence to Liberal principles as for the munificence of his charities to the town of Halifax.

MR. CRAWSHAY BAILEY.—The death of Mr. Crawshay Bailey, the great ironmaster, took place on Tuesday morning, at his residence, Llanfoist House, near Abergavenny. The deceased gentleman was eighty-four years of age. He was for many years connected with the large ironworks at

Nantyglo, Beaufort, Brynmawr, and other places in Monmouthshire, and was related to the first Mr. Crawshay, who, with his successors, has done so much to extend the manufacture of iron in South Wales. Mr. Bailey was also largely interested in the construction of local railways, and, indeed, took part in the promotion of railways both in this country and America. Mr. Bailey had retired from active life for some years. He leaves a princely fortune to be divided between his surviving son and daughter.

PREBENDARY COLES.—The Rev. Prebendary Coles, while proceeding a few evenings since from the parish church of Shepton Beauchamp, where he had been officiating, suddenly fell down and died before he reached his house, where the church choir, whom he had invited to sup with him, were awaiting his arrival. The rev. gentleman, who was a county magistrate, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was admitted to holy orders in 1836, and was appointed to the prebendal stall of Timberscombe in 1848.

CAPTAIN A. ORMSBY.—The death is announced of Captain Arthur Ormsby, who served in the Peninsula from March, 1809, until 1811, and in the campaign of 1815 with the 14th Regiment, and was present at the Battle of Waterloo and storming of Cambray, at which last place he was slightly wounded. He served afterwards in the East Indies, and was present at the siege and capture of Hattaras, also in the Deccan campaign of 1817-18, and in the siege and capture of Bhurt-pore.

BORROWED ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

C. W. JARVIS, a perfumer, carrying on business at Walthamstow, appeared, last Saturday, in answer to a summons at the Ilford Petty Sessions, before Mr. Henry Ford Barclay (chairman), Mr. Andrew Johnston, M.P., and Mr. R. L. Drew, charging him with having used armorial bearings without being licensed to do the same. Mr. Pearce conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Excise, and the defendant conducted his own defence.

Mr. Pearce said the facts of the case were very simple, as the defendant had admitted using the crest, but said it was that of his employer, and when asked as to who his employer was he refused to answer.

C. S. Garnell deposed that he lived at Woodford, and was a surveyor of taxes. On Oct. 27 last he waited upon the defendant and inquired of him whether he had a license to use armorial bearings. He replied, No, neither did he use them. Witness then showed him one of the envelopes now produced, and asked if it was in his handwriting, when he said, Yes; but the crest was his master's. Witness then inquired if the envelope was used upon his master's business, and he replied, No. Witness then told him that he was liable to the penalty, when he said he did not think so, as he had only borrowed them, and refused to give his master's name.

The defendant cross-examined the witness with a view to show that these proceedings were the result of spite, owing to his appealing against his assessment to the Commissioners of Taxes at Stratford, upon which matter the envelopes in question were sent. In defence he contended that there was no evidence to show that they had been received; and inquired why Mr. Houltham, the surveyor, to whom one of them was directed, was not called.

The Chairman: Do you wish for an adjournment to call him?

The Defendant: No; but the other side ought to have called him. The facts were, he was a clerk in the City, and also carried on the business of perfumer at Walthamstow. He had occasion to dispute his assessment, and, when writing about it, he found that he was entirely out of envelopes. He went over to the office of a solicitor opposite and borrowed two, as he had done before, as they mutually obliged each other. He addressed the envelopes, and did not observe the crest upon them. He could assure the Bench he had no desire to violate the law. It was done unintentionally. He submitted that the action ought to have been commenced in the City, where the offence was committed.

A clerk in the office of the solicitor alluded to was called to prove that he gave the defendant the two envelopes with his employer's crest upon them, and that his employer held a license to use the same.

Mr. H. H. Pearce, the solicitor to the Excise, was placed in the witness-box, but, the question being put as to from whom he received the envelopes, declined to answer, on the ground that he was protected by the Act of Parliament. Upon the Bench, however, ruling that he was bound to answer the question, he said Mr. Houltham. The chairman said they had only one course to pursue, and that was to convict; but they would reduce it to the lowest fine in their power to inflict—viz., one fourth of the full penalty, which was £20. They wished, however, that it should be represented to the Commissioners that they believed the defendant had no intention to evade the law, and that they strongly felt that it was a case for still further mitigation. Fined £5 and costs.

LONDON POLICE COURTS.

A PROMISING YOUTH.—At Marylebone, last Saturday, Alfred Selcock, aged eleven, whose head scarcely reached the top of the dock, was charged, on remand, with assaulting his mother, Ann Selcock, on Dec. 11. From the evidence of the mother, a widow, it seemed that the defendant, although only eleven years of age, had assaulted her several times, and she was afraid of him. She had got him two situations, and had given him money to go to them; but he refused, and used very bad language. His elder brother encouraged the defendant to assault his mother, and on Dec. 11, in the morning, he abused his mother, and when she told him to be quiet he kicked her on the legs and threw her to the ground. Although he was served with a summons, he refused to come to the court, and was taken into custody. Mr. Mansfield sentenced the defendant to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for twenty-one days, and at the expiration of that time he would be confined in Feltham Reformatory for five years.

A FELLOW WHO OUGHT TO BE FLOGGED.—William M'Mahon, a young man, was charged at the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, with robbing children of their clothes in the public streets.

Thomas Harrington, aged seven years, said that on Friday, Dec. 15, he was in Commercial-street, Whitechapel, and the prisoner tapped him on the head, and asked him to carry a bundle. He did so, and the prisoner asked him to leave his coat in his hands until his return. He went to the place indicated by the prisoner, and on his return missed the prisoner and his coat, which was worth 8s 6d. Barnett Aaron, aged twelve years, said that the prisoner accosted him on Christmas Day in Tenter-street, Whitechapel, and said he wanted him to carry some paper. He went with the prisoner, who gave him two pence to go into a shop in Leman-street and buy a penny book and a pennyworth of tobacco. The prisoner said he had better hold his coat till he returned. When he came back he missed the prisoner and his coat. The value of his coat was 15s. Joseph Daugate, aged eleven years, said that on Dec. 28, he was in Camden-gardens, Bethnal-green, and the prisoner enticed him away from his home, threw him down, and took his coat off and ran away with it. The value of his coat was 16s. John Lowe, another little boy, said he was in Pennington-street, Minorics, on the 5th of the present month, and the prisoner sent him for a pennyworth of envelopes. He unbuttoned his coat and took it off, and said he would mind it until his return. When he came back the prisoner and his coat were gone. George Foster, a detective of the H division, said he was in Allie-street, Whitechapel, on Monday afternoon, and saw the prisoner in conversation with a little boy. He watched him, and the prisoner caught sight of him, and whispered something to the boy, who went away. He followed the prisoner and took him into custody, and charged him with stealing little boys' overcoats. The prisoner said he had done some of them, but not as many as had been alleged against him. The prisoner had been going about the streets of London for several months robbing little children, and he had been on the look-out for him some time. There were upwards of thirty robberies of children committed within the last few months, and he believed they were committed by the prisoner. The prisoner denied throwing any boy down to steal his coat. He was unable to do any hard work as he was a cripple, and had no trade upon his hands. Mr. Lushington committed the prisoner for trial on four charges.

PERILS OF THE STREETS.—At Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, Thomas Franklin, a cabdriver, was charged before Mr. Newton with reckless driving. A gentleman named Weathman, living in Albemarle-street, said as he was crossing Piccadilly the defendant, who was driving at a rapid rate, pulled his cab "on to him" purposely. It was only by seizing the shaft of the cab that he was able to save himself from injury. As he knew the recklessness of cabmen, and had seen a lady knocked down a few days ago, he summoned the cabman as a matter of public duty. Mr. Newton thought that the road in question was a most dangerous place to cross at all times, and the cabman said that if he had not turned his cab as he had done he should have run into another cab. The magistrate wished it to be known that every cabman brought before him for reckless driving would have the highest penalty inflicted on him which the law allowed, and he fined the cabman 40s. In default he would be imprisoned for a month.

At Greenwich, on Tuesday, Walter William Courtney, in the employ of Mr. Fardell, of Trinity-square, Tower-hill, City, appeared to an adjourned summons, charged with wheeling a truck on a public footway and seriously injuring William Blake. The complainant was knocked down by the accused, who was wheeling a heavy truck on the pavement, in November last. He had been ill ever since that time. The magistrate said that the practice of using public footways for trucks and barrows was highly dangerous, and the complainant had narrowly escaped being killed. There would be a fine of 10s., with 4s. costs and £2 10s. compensation to the complainant, or one month's imprisonment.

AN ARTFUL WOMAN.—A young woman, named Célestine Madeleine, has just been sentenced by the Correctional Tribunal of St. Malo to thirteen months' imprisonment for a series of frauds of a singular character. In the spring of last year she was engaged as domestic in the house of M. Gardot, a retired naval officer, residing at Servan. She had a scanty wardrobe, but stated to Madame Gardot that she had a quantity of clothing at her home at Dol, where also she had the sum of 150fr. in the hands of a notary. A fortnight after entering on her place she borrowed from M. Gardot the sum of 3fr. to pay her fare to Dol, in order to get her clothing. She, however, returned without it, saying that her stepmother had sold all she had left there. In the course of a few weeks later the prisoner received three letters at intervals, the first announcing the death of her father; the second, that of her brother, a prisoner of war in Germany; and the third, that of a young sister, who she said had died through being put in an ice bath by her cruel stepmother. On the strength of these letters she borrowed 3fr. for another pretended journey to Dol, and also the sum of 45fr. to procure mourning. On the statement of the girl that there was property to be divided among the family, M. Gardot went with her to a notary to give the necessary instructions. Delays, caused by the prisoner, aroused the suspicions of her master, which were strengthened by the discovery that a mariner's compass and several Russian coins and medals—memorials of the Crimean campaign—were missing; Madame Gardot also missing some articles of toilet. Inquiries were also made which showed that the statements of the prisoner as to the deaths mentioned were pure fabrications, she having written the letters herself; and she was at once arrested. M. Gardot created much amusement in the court by the narration of a most annoying circumstance in connection with the prisoner's doings. He had in his cellar some fine old Bordeaux wine, which he kept in reserve. Having a few friends to dinner one day, he ordered up some of the valued vintage to treat them with, and, to his great horror, found that the prisoner had taken away the whole of his choice bin, substituting for it some stuff worth 10 sous a bottle.

FELONY DE SE.—A funeral which took place in the Isle of Wight, a few nights ago, created considerable excitement, and has since been the sub-

ject of great discussion in the island. This was the burial of one Joseph Cartwright, who had been engaged as a warder at her Majesty's Convict Prison, Parkhurst, for about two years and a half. He appears to have become involved in some pecuniary difficulties, and had lately exhibited a strangeness of manner, which had been particularly noticed by many of his friends and colleagues. On Dec. 28 he purchased some cyanide of potassium of a chemist in Newport. On Saturday afternoon, about a quarter past one, he was seen walking down the High-street; about three hours afterwards he was discovered lying under a hedge at Pan Down by a youth, who, thinking he was intoxicated, looked at him and passed on; and there the body remained until late in the afternoon of the next day, when it was observed by a horse-dealer. By the side of the deceased was a flask-bottle containing a powerful solution of cyanide of potassium, and amongst other things in his possession was a razor. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Felo de se," although not unanimously. The *Hampshire Independent* thus describes the funeral:—"The deceased was buried between nine and ten o'clock. A large number of persons assembled at and outside the Barley Mow for the purpose of attending the funeral. The coffin was in a sort of outhouse, and there, by the light of a candle, Mr. Harris, a Forester, read over the body a portion of the service of that order, with which the deceased was connected, being a member of the court at Woking. While the reader was thus humanely engaged, the voice of a policeman was heard bidding him to 'Look alive, as if the funeral wasn't over by ten o'clock it couldn't take place that night.' The coffin was then placed in a shillaber and conveyed to Christbrook Cemetery, followed by prison officers, Foresters, Oddfellows, and other persons. A leading Nonconformist in Newport had been asked to offer a prayer over the grave, and had consented to do so; but the police said they must stop that, as it would be breaking the law. On reaching the cemetery, the road to the grave was dimly lighted by lanterns, the night being intensely dark; and after the coffin was lowered into its last resting-place, the remainder of the Foresters' service was read by another brother. Two policemen were present to see that the usual rites of Christian interment were refused to the unfortunate deceased, who, being a 'felon' in the eyes of the law, was, of course, buried in the 'unconsecrated' part of the cemetery, with departed Nonconformists. The proceedings throughout,' continues our informant, 'were a remarkable protest against the unrighteousness of the present law affecting such cases—a law which, in the judgment of a large portion of the community, is a disgrace to a civilised country.'

MURDER IN BIRMINGHAM.—In a small house, consisting of three rooms, one lower and two upper, No. 45, Adam-street, resided Mrs. Letitia Davies (a widow), her son, about fourteen years of age, and two male lodgers, Thomas Smith (the murdered man) and Francis Thomas (the murderer). Very little is at present known of the antecedents of either the victim or the prisoner. The perpetrator of the outrage is about fifty-two years of age, and a paperhanger by trade; and his victim is about the same age, and a carpenter. During the afternoon of Sunday some little difference arose between the parties relative to some boards belonging to Mrs. Davies, which had been lent by Thomas Smith to the prisoner for the purpose of his trade. Smith requested Thomas to return the boards, which he accordingly did. About six o'clock in the evening Thomas was seen by the son of the widow to be searching in the under cupboard in the kitchen for something, but the boy did not see what it was. Between nine and ten o'clock Smith retired to bed, and some time afterwards Thomas went up stairs also. About half-past ten Mrs. Davies was in the garret, and heard several distinct blows struck, which sounded to her as if someone were breaking coal; and the boy, who was in the kitchen, also heard similar sounds. A few minutes afterwards Thomas came down stairs, and the boy observed that his face, hands, and clothing had blood upon them, and that he had left the marks of his blood-stained hands upon the door. Alarmed at this spectacle, he at once shouted to his mother, "Thomas has murdered the carpenter!" Hearing the shouts of the boy, a neighbour re-echoed the cry, and a police-constable proceeded to the scene of the murder. On entering the bed-room where the tragedy had been enacted, a shocking sight presented itself. Smith lay on his left side in bed a ghastly spectacle. He had to all appearance been murdered in his sleep. The right ear and the parts contiguous were completely battered in, a large hole being visible; and so violent had been the force of the blows that the floor, and even the ceiling, were bespattered with blood. There was also a pool of blood in the bed. The officer immediately sent for a surgeon, who on his arrival pronounced the man dead. The murderer had meanwhile disappeared. What course the murderer took after his escape from the house is not known, but about a quarter to twelve he encountered a man named Fitzmaurice, of 27, Summer-lane, to whom he stated that he had killed a man. Fitzmaurice detained Thomas in friendly conversation until a policeman came up, and then handed him over to the custody of the officer, who conveyed him to Duke-street police-station. A verdict of "Wilful murder" has been returned by the Coroner's jury.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—A. C. HOWES, Alford, Lincolnshire, poultryer.
BANKRUPT.—T. H. FRANCIS, Osnaburgh-terrace, Regent's Park, manufacturing jeweller.—E. H. BARTLETT, Liverpool, attorney-at-law.—S. DOLST, Eastthorpe, miller.—R. HOYLE, Preston, inkkeeper.—C. M. HUGHES, Croydon.—H. A. LAURIE, Wigan, linen-draper.—W. PARR, Patricroft, grocer.—B. H. SKYLES, Great Yarmouth.—W. WHITE, Chiddingfold, grocer.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. HUNTER, Greenwich, clothier.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—G. JAMAWAY, Farnham, cattle-dealer.—E. V. MACKAY, Ryder-street, St. James's.
BANKRUPT.—J. HOYLAND, Sheffield, tobaccoist.—H. MAGILL, Carlisle, travelling draper.—W. R. PITT, West Malvern, inkkeeper.—H. ROOK, Rockborne, shoemaker.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—G. HAMILTON, Glasgow, writer.—J. COGHANE, Lanark, carrier.—J. HUNTER, Edinburgh.—A. ARMSTRONG, Edinburgh.—G. S. EDWARDS, Edinburgh, auctioneer.—J. DICKSON, Dumfries, jeweller.—J. B. GRANT, Greenock, boot merchant.—J. YOUNG, Cambuslang, wood merchant.

